The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., MARCH 1, 1871. NO. 9.

ıe Huntingdon Journal.

. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

ce on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

HE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every lnesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, er the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at 0 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid in six months from date of subscription, and f not paid within the year.

o paper discontinued, unless at the option of publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

DVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN TS per line for each of the first four insertions, FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent inser- less than three months.

egular monthly and yearly advertisements will nserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
5h	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	1 col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

pecial notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND ALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial no- s at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

ll Resolutions of Associations, Communications mited or individual interest, and notices of Mar- es and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be ged TEN CENTS per line.

egal and other notices will be charged to the y having them inserted.

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ll advertising accounts are due and collectable n the advertisement is once inserted.

OB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and ey Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.— d-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every ety and style, printed at the shortest notice, every thing in the Printing line will be execu- in the most artistic manner and at the lowest s.

Travellers' Guide.

NSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD					EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER	FAST LINE	PITTSBURGH EXPRESS	STATIONS.	PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
.....	11 57	.....		N. Hamilton	.....	5 13	9 23
.....	12 05	7 43		Mt. Union	.....	5 05	9 15
.....	12 14	.....		Mapleton	.....	4 57	9 07
.....	12 23	7 58		Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9 00
5 20	12 37	8 08		HUNTINGDON	.....	4 33	8 45
.....	12 58	.....		Petersburg	11 12	1 15	8 30
.....	1 06	.....		Barree	.....	4 00	8 23
.....	1 15	.....		Spruce Creek	.....	4 00	8 17
.....	1 28	.....		Birmingham	10 46	3 46	8 06
.....	1 37	8 55		Tyrone	.....	3 39	8 00
.....	1 48	.....		Tipton	10 30	3 29	7 51
.....	1 55	.....		Fostoria	.....	3 23	7 45
.....	2 00	.....		Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7 41
6 30	2 29	9 39		Altoona	10 00	3 00	7 25
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M	A. M.

e Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M., arrives at Huntingdon at 1 57 A. M.
e Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.
cific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 15 A. M., passes Huntingdon at
cinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.
e Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 35 , and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M

STINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger ns will arrive and depart as follows:

TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
OM.	MAIL	STATIONS.		ACCOM.	MAIL
M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
5 20	LE 9 00	Huntingdon	AR	8 40	AR 4 10
5 28	9 08	Long Siding		8 29	4 02
5 42	9 21	McConnellstown		8 15	3 46
5 49	9 30	Pleasant Grove		8 05	3 38
6 03	9 45	Marklesburg		7 50	3 23
6 18	10 00	Coffee Run		7 35	3 08
6 25	10 08	Rough and Ready		7 27	3 00
6 40	10 23	Cove		7 12	2 46
6 48	10 27	Fishers Summit		7 08	2 41
7 05	10 43	Saxton		6 50	2 25
7 19	10 50				2 06
	11 08	Riddlesburg			1 58
	11 16	Hopewell			1 38
	11 36	Pipers Run			1 18
	11 56	Tatesville			1 10
	12 08	Bloody Run			1 05
	AR 12 12	Mount Dallas			LE 1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

7 10	LE 10 55	Saxton	AR	6 40	AR 2 00
7 25	11 10	Coalmont		6 25	2 05
7 30	11 15	Crawford		6 20	2 00
7 40	AR 11 25	Dudley	LE	6 10	LE 1 00
		Broad Top City			

JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

ov. 22, 1870.

Professional Cards.

ILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly ll legal business. Office in Cunningham's new lding. [jan.4,'71.

ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention n to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settle- t of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business ecuted with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton er, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Hun- tingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, [jan.4,'71.

HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of ster's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice. ffice on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's w Office. [may12,'69.

M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys- at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. ffice on the south side of Hill street, fourth door st of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at- Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, ee doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, l, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of ev- kind, in any part of the United States. Send a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional ser- es to the community. [jan.4,'71.

W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., ldiers' claims against the Government for back y, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attend- to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

HN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, At- torneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, l all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against e Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by . John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would res- ctfully offer his professional services to the citi- ns of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

R. PATTON, Druggist and Apoth- ecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Hun- gdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. re Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the tholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

J. GREENE, Dentist. Office re- moved to Leister's new building, Hill street atingdon. [jan.4,'71.

ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the urt House. [jan.4,'71.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, to THE JOURNAL BUILDING, corner of Washing- n and Bath streets. Our presses and type are new, and work is executed in the best style.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

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PUBLISHED

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SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

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J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Miscellaneous.

1871. 1871.

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67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan.18,1871.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

Was established at Harrisburg to supply a want long felt in all parts of the State. No effort will be spared to make it an acceptable weekly visitor to the intelligent families of Pennsylvania. It will be devoted to Independent Journalism, will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people and will assist every effort to advance the religious educational, moral and social condition of humanity. So long as the Republican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American Labor, the promotor of American Manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, the Journal will advocate its principles and defend its policies.

The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always find favor in these columns. National and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, advocated, and defended. The latest news, political, commercial, agricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published weekly.

The proceedings of the Legislature throughout the session will be reported fully and promptly, so that the readers of the Journal may know what is transpiring at the State Capital. The Weekly Journal, like the Daily, is a first-class newspaper, thoroughly sound in politics, education, temperance and religion. It is a good agricultural paper, a good educational paper, a good temperance paper, a good religious paper, a good family newspaper.

The Journal is published by the "Harrisburg Printing Association," a corporation chartered by the Legislature, and composed of gentlemen of ample means, whose sole purpose is to publish a first class newspaper for Pennsylvania. The best talent and the ablest writers have been employed to conduct the affairs, and contribute to the columns of The Journal.

Send for specimen copies of Daily and Weekly. The club rates have been placed low, so that all may secure the paper at the smallest possible cost.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR WEEKLY.

(Invariably in advance.)

1 copy, one year,		$ 2 00
5 copies,	"	9 00
10 "	" to one address	15 00
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20 "	" to one address	25 00
20 "	" to names of subscribers, same P. O.	27 00
50 "	" to one address	60 00
50 "	" to names of subscribers, same P. O.	55 00

An extra copy will, in every case, be sent to the person who gets up the club.

SUBSCRIPTION TO DAILY.

One copy, one year, $6 00

Address all communication to

STATE JOURNAL,
Harrisburg, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp., to me directed, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 25th day of February, 1871, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Tod township, adjoining lands of John Weist, W. E. M'Martrie, heirs of Conrad Snare, dec'd., containing 275 acres more or less, having thereon erected a log house and barn, now in possession of ——— Fisher, formerly occupied by Thomas L. Hall, Susan Morningstar, et. al., part of which is cleared.

Also, Another tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of heirs of Jacob Russell, dec'd., Leonard Weaver, heirs of Wm. Stone, dec'd., et al., containing 580 acres more or less, and now in possession of Henry Clapper, Amos Myers, et. al., having thereon erected a dwelling house and other out buildings, including Rough and Ready Furnace, &c., part of said tract is cleared.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Entrikin, with notice to all terre-tenants.

D. R. P. NEELY,
Sheriff.

Feb. 1, 1871.

FOR ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING,

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

United States Laws.

LAWS

OF THE

UNITED STATES

PASSED AT THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 9.]

AN ACT to enable Ann M. Rodefer, administratrix of Joseph Rodefer, deceased, to make application for the extension of letters-patent for an improvement in bedstead fastenings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Ann M. Rodefer, administratrix of Joseph Rodefer, deceased, have leave to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of letters-patent granted to Joseph Rodefer for an improvement in bedstead fastenings on the tenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for fourteen years, in the same manner as if the petition for said extension had been filed at least ninety days before the expiration of said patent; and that the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner as if it had been filed ninety days prior to the expiration of said patent, and with the same effect as if it had been regularly filed and acted upon under existing laws: *Provided*, That any such extension of said patent shall not affect the right to continue to use said machine of any person who, since the tenth day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured, and at the time of such approval shall be using, said machine.

Approved, January 30, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 10.]

AN ACT for the relief of Arnton Smith.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Arnton Smith have leave to make a new application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of the letters-patent granted to him for an improvement in plows on the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for fourteen years from said date, in the same manner as he could have done at least ninety days before the expiration of said patent, and that the Commissioner of Patents be authorized to consider and determine said application in the same manner, and with the same effect, as if it had been filed ninety days before the expiration of said patent: *Provided*, That any such extension of said patent shall not affect the rights to continue to use such improvement in plows of any person who, since the sixteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and prior to the approval of this act, may have procured, and at the time of such approval shall be using, said improvement in plows.

Approved, January 31, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 11.]

AN ACT to pay two companies of Oregon volunteers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of War to settle and adjust the expenses of the Rogue river Indian war," approved the seventeenth of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, be, and the same is hereby, extended to the two companies of Oregon volunteers, commanded by Captains Jesse Walker and Nathan Olney, called into service to suppress Indian hostilities in Oregon in eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 21, 1871.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, has become a law without his approval.]

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 12.]

AN ACT to divide the State of Virginia into two judicial districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the counties of Albemarle, Alleghany, Amherst, Appomatox, A[u]gusta, Bath, Bedford, Bland, Botetou[r]t, Buchanan, Buckingham, Campbell, Carrol, Charlotte, Clarke, Craig, Cumberland, Floyd, Franklin, Frederick, Eluvanna, Giles, Grayson, Green, Halifax, Henry, Highland, Lee, Madison, Montgomery, Nelson, Patrick, Page, Pulaski, Pittsylvania, Rappahanhock, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Shenandoah, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, Wythe, and Warren, of the State of Virginia, shall hereafter constitute a new judicial district of the United States, and be called the western district of Virginia; and the circuit and district courts of the United States for said western district of Virginia shall be held at Lynchburg, Danville, Abingdon, and Harrisonburg, within said district.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a term of the circuit and district court of the United States for said western district shall be held at Danville, on the first Monday of March and September; at Lynchburg, on the second Monday of March and September; at Abingdon, on the third Monday of March and September; and at Harrisonburg, on the Wednesday after the fourth Monday of March and September, in each year.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the district of Virginia shall hereafter consist of the counties of said State not named in this act, and shall be called the eastern district of Virginia; and circuit and district courts of the United States shall be held in said eastern district, as follows: At the city of Richmond on the first Monday of April and October, and at the city of Alexandria on the first Monday of January and on the first Monday of July, and at Norfolk on the first Monday of May and first Monday of November, in each year.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said circuit or district court for either of said districts may in its discretion, order special terms, and order a grand or petit jury, or both, to attend the same, by an order to be entered of record twenty days before the day at which said special term shall be ordered to convene; and said courts respectively at such special terms shall have all the powers that they have at a regular term appointed by law: *Provided, however*, That no special term of said circuit court for either district shall be appointed except by and with the concurrence and consent of the circuit judge.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and other proceedings, of whatsoever name or nature, now pending in the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Virginia, shall be tried and disposed of in the circuit and district courts, respectively, for said eastern district, as the same would have been if this act had not been passed, and for that purpose jurisdiction is reserved to the said eastern district; and the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the present district of Virginia shall retain the records and files of the said circuit and district courts, at the city of Richmond, and do and perform all the duties appertaining to the said offices, respectively, within the eastern district, except as is hereinafter provided; and all process returnable to or proceedings noticed for any term of the present circuit or district court shall be deemed to be returnable to the next term of said courts, respectively, in the said eastern district, as fixed by this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That upon application of any party to any suit or proceeding now pending in the present circuit or district courts of the United States, for the present district of Virginia, which should have been commenced in the proper court for the western district if this act had been in force at the time of the commencement thereof, the proper court shall order that the same be removed for further proceedings to the proper court for said western district; and thereupon the clerk shall transmit certified copies of all the papers and of all orders made therein to the clerk of the court to which such suit or proceeding shall be removed, and all further proceedings shall be removed as if the said suit or proceeding had originally been commenced therein.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the passage of this act shall not have the effect to destroy or impair the lien of any judgment or decree, rendered by the circuit court of the United States for the district of Virginia, or which shall be entered therein prior to this act taking effect, and all other process for the enforcement of any order of said courts respectively, in any cause or proceeding now pending therein, except causes or proceedings removed as herein provided, shall be issued from and made returnable to the proper court for the eastern district of Virginia, and may be directed to and executed by the marshal of the United States for the said eastern district in any part of the State of Virginia.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed a district judge for said western district of Virginia, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars; and there shall also be appointed a marshal and district attorney of the United States for said western district of Virginia, who shall respectively receive such fees and compensation, and exercise such powers and perform such duties as are fixed and enjoined by law.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit and district judges shall appoint four clerks, each of whom shall be clerks both of the circuit and district courts for said western district, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at Lynchburg, another shall reside and keep his office at Abingdon, another shall reside and keep his office at Danville, and the fourth shall reside and keep his office at Harrisonburg, who shall receive the fees and compensation for services performed by them, respectively, now fixed by law.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That either of the clerks of the circuit and district courts for said western district is hereby authorized under the direction of the district judge of said western district to make a transcript from any of the records, files, or papers of the district and circuit courts of the United States remaining in the office of the clerks in said eastern district, of all matters and proceedings which relate to or concern liens upon or titles to real estate situate in said western district; and for that purpose shall have access to said records in the office of the said clerks, in said eastern district; and such transcripts, when so made by either of said clerks, shall be certified to be true and correct by the clerk making the same, and the same when so made and certified shall be evidence in all courts and places equally with said originals.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not affect the completion of the census of the State of Virginia for the year eighteen hundred and seventy; and nothing herein shall affect existing laws or existing officers except as herein modified and provided.

Approved, February 3, 1871.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 13.]

AN ACT for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians, in the State of Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two townships of land, situated in the county of Shawanaw, and State of Wisconsin, set apart for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians, shall, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be examined appraised, by two or more disinterested appraisers to be selected by him, in eighty-acre lots, according to public survey; such appraisal shall state the quality of the soil, the quantity, quality, and the value of timber grown on each lot, estimating the pine timber at not less than one dollar per thousand, and the value of all improvements, if any, made thereon, with the name of the owner of such improvements, as certified by the sachem and councilors of said tribe, and, when returned to the land office of the district in which said lands are situated, be subject to public inspection for at least thirty days before the day appointed for the sale of such lands, as hereinafter provided. One copy of said appraisal shall be made and returned to the land office of the district, and a duplicate thereof to the Secretary of the Interior, within six months after the passage of this act, and the persons appointed to make such appraisal shall be allowed such compensation for their services as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said two townships of land shall be advertised for sale, by notice of not less than three months, to be published in at least three newspapers of the district having general circulation, and shall be offered at public auction, at the nearest Government land office within the Green Bay agency, to the highest bidder, in lots not exceeding eighty acres each, but shall not be sold for less than the appraised value thereof. None of said lands shall be subject to entry until they shall have been offered as aforesaid, and then only at the price fixed by such appraisal. All of said lands remaining unsold at the expiration of one year after they shall have been offered as aforesaid shall be again advertised and offered at public auction at the nearest government land offices within the Green Bay agency, at not less than the minimum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and thereafter shall be subject to private entry at the latter price, and shall in all cases be sold for cash only: *Provided, however*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to reserve from sale a quantity of said lands not exceeding eighteen contiguous sections, embracing such as are now actually occupied and improved, and are best adapted to agricultural purposes, subject to allotment to members of the Indian party of said tribe as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from the first proceeds of the sale of lands, as provided in the second section of this act, shall be paid the expenses of appraisal and sale of said lands, the amount due to individuals for improvements as returned by the appraisers, and the amount of the debts contracted by the sachem and councilors for the benefit of said tribes, amounting to the sum of eleven thousand dollars, according to a schedule to be certified by them, and returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, immediately after the returns shall be received at the General Land Office of the last public sale according to the provisions of this act, a statement shall be made up, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, exhibiting the gross amount of moneys realized from the sale of the said two townships of land, after deducting therefrom the sums appropriated by the preceding sections of this act, to which said amount shall be added the value of the lands remaining unsold of said two townships, estimating the same at sixty cents per acre; also the sum of six thousand dollars held in trust by the government of the United States for the use of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, under the treaty of 1839 and the total amount thereof shall constitue the entire sum of money due from the government of the United States to the said Stockbridge and Munsee tribes of Indians, to be paid and appropriated for their benefit as hereinafter directed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of money thus found due to the said tribes shall be divided between the citizen and Indian parties of said tribes, in proportion to the number of each respectively, according to rolls thereof, made and returned in conformity with the provisions of this act to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: That portion of said sum belonging to the citizen party shall be equally divided among them per capita, and paid to the heads of families, and adult members of said party; that portion of said sum belonging to the Indian party shall be placed to their credit on the books of the Treasurer of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and said interest shall be applied to the support of schools, the purchase of agricultural implements, or paid in such other manner as the President may direct: *Provided, however*, That a part of said sum due the Indian party, not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, may, on the request of the sachem and councilors of said tribe, be expended in securing a new location for said tribe, and in removing and aiding them to establish themselves in their new home; and in case of their procuring and removal to such new location, at any time, the said eighteen sections, of land reserved for their use by the second section of this act shall be sold in the manner therein provided, and proceeds thereof be placed to their credit as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of determining the persons who are members of said tribes and the future relation of each to the government of the United States, there shall be prepared, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or such person as may be selected by him to superintend the same, two rolls, one to be denominated the citizen roll, to embrace the names of all such persons of full age, and their families, as signify their desire to separate their relations with said tribe, and to become citizens of the United States; the other to be denominated the Indian roll, and to embrace the names of all such as desire to retain their tribal character and continue under the care and guardianship of the United States; which said rolls shall be signed by the sachem and councilors of said tribe, certified by the person superintending the same, and returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but no person of full age shall be entered upon said citizen roll without his or her full and free consent, personally given to the person superintending such enrollment; nor shall any person, or his or her descendants, be entered upon either of said rolls who may have heretofore separated from said tribe and received allotment of lands under the act of Congress for the relief of the Stockbridge tribe of Indians, of March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, and amendment of August six, eighteen hundred and forty-six, or under the treaty of February five, eighteen hundred and forty-six, or who shall not be of Stockbridge or Munsee descent. After the said rolls shall be made and returned as herein provided, the same shall be held as a full surrender and relinquishment on the part of the citizen party, each and every one of them, of all claims to be thereafter known or considered as members of said tribe, or in any manner interested in any provision heretofore or hereafter to be made by any treaty or law of the United States for the benefit of said tribes, and they and their descendants shall thenceforth be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That after the said rolls shall have been made and returned, the said Indian party shall thenbeforth be known as the "Stockbridge tribe of Indians," and may be located on lands reserved by the second section of this act, or such other reservation as may be procured for them, with the assent of the council of said tribe, and their adoption among them of any individual, not of Indian descent shall be null and void.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as practicable and permanent reservation shall be obtained and accepted by said tribe, either at their present home or elsewhere, the same shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, be surveyed and subdivided to correspond with the public survey, and the council of said tribe, under the superintendence of the agent of the United States, shall make a just and fair allotment of so much thereof (in compact form) as may be required among the individuals and families composing said tribe, as follows: Each head of a family consisting of four persons shall receive eighty acres of land, and if consisting of more than four persons, at the discretion of the council, eighty acres more may be assigned to him or her; each male person above the age of eighteen years, not included in any family, shall receive eighty acres; each female person above the age of eighteen years, not a member of any family, and each orphan child, shall receive forty acres; the lands assigned and alloted as aforesaid shall be held inalienable, and in case of the death of any person, his or her right thereto shall descend to his or her heirs, if members of said tribe, and if he or she dies without heirs capable of inheriting, the land shall revert to and become the common property of said tribe; there shall also be set apart and appropriated a lot, not exceeding forty acres, to be held as common property on which to erect a church, parsonage, schoolhouse, and other improvements necessary for the accommodation of said tribe: *Provided*, That if any female shall marry out of said tribe, she shall thereby forfeit all right to hold any of said lands, as if deceased.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the allotments contemplated in the previous sections of this act shall be made, and a certified copy thereof returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, within one year after the reservation shall have been made and accepted by said tribe; and thereafter the title of the lands described therein shall be held by the United States in trust for individuals and their heirs to whom the same were allotted. The surplus lands embraced in such reservation remaining after making such allotments shall be held in like manner by the United States, subject to be allotted to individuals of said reservation, or to be disposed of for the common benefit of said tribe: *Provided*, That no change or addition shall be made in the allotment returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, unless the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

J. G. BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Received by the President January 25, 1871.

[NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The foregoing act having been presented to the President of the United States for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of Congress in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constition of the United States, has become a law without his approval.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 14.]

AN ACT to authorize the removal of the custom-house from St. Mark's to Cedar Keys, Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the port of entry of the collection district of St. Mark's, in the State of Florida, be, and the same is hereby, removed from the town of St. Mark's to the town of Cedar Keys in said district, and the said town of St. Mark's is hereby made and declared to be a port of delivery in said district.

Approved, February 8, 1871.

Rules for Railroad Travelers.

1st. Purchase through tickets previously to entering the cars. By observing this rule the traveler will save trouble and expense.

2d. Attend to checking your baggage in person before taking your seat in the car.

3d. Be polite to your fellow-passengers.

4th. When you leave your seat, place a parcel, coat, or something belonging to you on it, which is an evidence of the seat being engaged.

5th. Have the exact change to pay your fare on the cars, or you are subject to be ejected from the cars—it has been decided by law that a conductor is not obliged to make change for a passenger.

6th. Railroad CHECKS are good only for the train for which they are used; passengers cannot lay over for another train without making arrangement with the conductor.

7th. Ladies without escort in traveling should be very particular with whom they become acquainted.

"If your lips would save from slips,
Five things observe with care;
Of whom you speak—to whom you speak,
And how—and when—and where."

Whenever you see a fellow over anxious for your comfort, and pushing himself forward and saying, "Are you traveling alone? Allow me to," etc., etc., just say to him "Thank you, sir, I require no assistance." By observing this rule, ladies will oft-times save themselves and others trouble.

8th. If you see a lady unaccompanied, do not obtrude yourself upon her notice.

9th. If she needs your services, tender them as though they were due to her, with unnecessary forwardness, or undue EMPRESSMENT.

10th. Such services do not entitle you to after recognition, unless by permission of the lady.

11th. Ladies traveling with children should invariably have a basket of eatables, a tumbler or a goblet for the children to drink from, and keep the children in their seats.

12th. Keep your head and arms inside the car windows.

13th. Ladies without escort should not stop over night before reaching their place of destination—remember this.

14th. Never talk on politics in the cars—it is usually disagreeable to some of your fellow-travelers.

15th. Never talk loudly while the train is in motion; it may not annoy any one, but will injure your lungs.

16th. A gentleman should not occupy more than one seat at a time.

17th. Gentlemen should not spit tobacco juice in the cars where there are ladies; it soils their skirts and dresses.

18th. Children who are six or seven years old, and who are in the habit of crying for everything they see, should be taught differently.

19th. Always show your ticket (without getting into a bad humor,) whenever the conductor asks for it. Observe this rule and it will pay.

20th. Never smoke in a car where there are ladies. No gentlemen would be guilty of such an act.

21st. Never use profane language in a railroad car.

22d. If you cannot sleep yourself, don't prevent others from doing so, by whistling or loud talking.

23d. Make a bargain with the hackman before getting into his carriage.

24th. Look out for pickpockets.

25th. Never give information without be asked, then you will not be contradicted.

Reading for the Million.

"There She Blows!"

Down on Nantucket Island all the male inhabitants are seafaring men. They are whalers, absent for years; at home only for we

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, March 1, 1871.

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

It is not our purpose to write a history of this important measure for the protection of the laborer and the material man, but to call the attention of the profession and the Legislature to an important feature in the bill presented by the Commissioners to Revise the Statutes, and to exhibit to them, what we consider an unfortunate distinction, which will take away the advantage which this measure is designed to insure. We allude to that feature in the bill which makes a widow's claim for $300 superior to the Mechanic's Lien.

Mr. Hall is the author of the bill, and in section five, he presents the purpose of the lien, thus:

"SEC. 5. The lien shall have priority to all other liens accruing after the commencement of the work or the furnishing of the materials; and the right of a widow to retain the real estate of her husband shall be inferior thereto."

This, we believe to be sound doctrine, but the Committee appointed by the Legislature, at its last session, to examine and suggest such changes as they found advisable, report against the latter clause of this section, and suggest that it be stricken out. They do this to conform to a decision of the Supreme Court in Hildebrand's Appeal, 3 Wright, 132.

This decision we consider the severest blow at the mechanic and material man, and consequently at the poor man, that has ever been rendered by the Supreme Court, and in following this stupid decision, the Legislative Committee is not entitled to very much credit for breadth of thought or range of vision.

If we understand the Mechanics' Lien Law, it is to protect the poor laborer, especially, who cannot afford to loose his slight earnings, so necessary to support his family, against loss for work done or materials furnished to the house of his poor neighbor. In other words it is the only protection and security the poor mechanic has to induce him to work for his poor neighbor in and about the erection of comfortable quarters to shelter the latter from the storm. Without such inducement he could not be prevailed upon to do the work. Thousands, yea tens of thousands, of poor men undertake to build houses, without any money, knowing that the mechanics will enter liens and wait until they can pay, and thus towns and cities are built up and the community at large benefitted, but take away the security thus afforded, and the poor man's hope and salvation is torn from him. No one will labor or furnish materials when it is known that if any accident should befall the husband the widow can step in and take everything, and, consequently, the Mechanic's Lien Law must become a dead letter.

Let us illustrate the matter for a moment. A nabob owns lands on the outskirts of a thriving village, and he is anxious to have part of them improved to enhance the value of the remainder. He meets a poor man, whom he knows to have no means, and he tells him he will sell him a lot upon which he can erect a house. He does not want any money, but a judgment note for purchase money, is all that he cares about, and he will give him any length of time for payment. The poor man, only too glad of the chance, accepts and arranges with the mason, the carpenter, the plasterer, &c., to furnish the materials necessary in their respective departments, on conditions that they can enter up liens, to build him a house. The house is completed; the liens are entered up! One fine morning report says the owner of the house is dead. The widow claims $300 worth of property and she takes the house and lot, after paying the nabob the purchase money on the lot, and the poor mechanics or laboring men get nothing. The rich man has a prior lien for purchase money and he gets his pay; the poor man must run a risk, and he might as well run the risk without a Mechanics' Lien Law as with one.

We hope that the Legislature will protect poor men as soon, if not sooner, than rich men, and that this section of the Mechanics' Lien Bill will be passed as Mr. Hall drew it. This law is of more value to the poor man than any other law upon the Statute book. It is emphatically the Poor Man's Law. It protects one poor mechanic and gives credit to the other. Mechanics' liens are not entered up against rich men. It is true that the widow ought to be protected to some extent, but why should the man who sells the little land have a prior lien, and not the man that builds the house? Why make fish of one and flesh of the other?

☞ The Tennessee has arrived safely, with the United States Commissioners on board, at the Island of San Domingo. There never was any good reason to suppose that the steamer was lost. In this age of sensation newspapers, every thing is seized upon as so much capital for these frothy journals, and the San Domingo party came in for its turn and share. It is a practice that we loathe.

We hope that the Commissioners will come back prepared to satisfy those squeamish people, who resist the acquisition of a portion of this valuable island, that it should be long to the United States with the other islands composing the Great Antilies. The continent of North America should all be under one Government. This is what it will come to in the end and the sooner the goal is reached the sooner the agony will be over. This inch by inch business is a slow process.

☞ The bill granting $20.000 to the sufferers by the late fire at Mifflintown, Juniata county, having passed the Legislature, has been approved by Governor Geary, and is now a law.

This is right! The object of Government is to assist the unfortunate and protect the weak as well for any other purpose. The soul of the man must be very small who would object to the millions contributing a mite to the few hundreds who have lost their all.

☞ The horrible Prussian and French war has at last ended. Peace negociations have been going on for some time. The *La France* newspaper states that the preliminaries have been signed by the negotiators at Versailles, and are as follows: First—the cession to Germany of the province of Alsace and a portion of Petite Lorraine. Second—the dismantlement of the fortress of Metz. Third—the payment to Germany of the sum of two and one-half millions of francs. The same paper also states that the armistice has been prolonged till to-day.

M. Theirs is at the head of the Provisional Government established by the French National Assembly and the government gives pretty general satisfaction.

☞ The School column, on the fourth page of the JOURNAL, is conducted by Prof. H. L. Atkinson, Principal of the Public Schools, of Huntingdon borough. Mr. Atkinson is responsible for the views presented in that column. All matter intended for that portion of the paper should be sent to the above address. If we have any views to present they will be found under the local head. Mr. Atkinson will be glad to have the assistance of teachers who have any views of importance to communicate.

☞ Several ingenious gentlemen of Johnstown, some time since, erected a card Court House, which was considered a novelty in its way, and of which they were justly proud. They lately conceived the idea of removing the inmates and substituting themselves. It is thought they would have succeeded, but unfortunately, through careless handling, the card house fell, and it is feared the builders are buried in its ruins.

FOR SALE.

The propietors of this paper have a Gordon Cylinder Folio Post Press, bed 13x19, in excellent condition, just new; also a Newbury Press, as good as new, both of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at half the original cost. Address JOURNAL, Huntingdon, Pa tf.

☞ The Pittsburgh papers are terribly exercised over a naughty fellow they call FEE BILL. He engrosses almost their entire attention. Column after column is written upon him. There certainly must be some *fees* in that *Bill*.

☞ S. P. Wishart, Esq., of the House of Representatives, will please accept our thanks for favors from Harrisburg.

☞ The Johnstown people talk of bringing out a new drama, entitled "The Dog and his Shadow."

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 25, 1871.

EDITOR OF HUNTINGDON JOURNAL:—The great event of the week has been the Grand Carnival, which, from its novelty, its hugeness, its grandeur, and the wide spread advertisement of its peculiarities, had engrossed the attention of the resident population of Washington, as well as that of thousands at a distance, for months in advance.

The Capital was thronged by crowds of strangers, bent upon seeing all that was to be seen, and throwing off dull care for the time being. The arrangements and appointments were controlled by the "King of Misrule," yet, there was method in his jollity. The disciples of "Divers Devilries" were abroad in full regalia, intent upon burlesquing every popular or unpopular question of the day. Congress, courts, juries, corporation authorities, the sixteenth amendment, and the hundred and one topics now agitating the body politic, were caricatured in the most ludicrous manner. In all this, those moving in every sphere of life took part. President, Senators, Representatives, Judges, Ministers, the Literati, the Beau Monde, all abandoned daily occupations to be either actors or lookers-on in this wild revelry of fun. Truly

"A little nonsense, now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

On Monday and Tuesday nights, the pyrotechnic displays were most brilliant. Pennsylvania Avenue was ablaze, from early dark 'till midnight. The sidewalks were literally jammed, from the Capitol to the Treasury Department, by gratified spectators. The night programme furnished even more gratification than the daylight entertainment. But I cannot particularize. It was our first National Carnival. It will not be our last. The Capitol shall not be removed. "Nuff sed."

On Monday, the anxiously awaited telegram was received, announcing the safe arrival of the United States Commissioners, at San Domingo city, in the Republic of Dominica. The fears, that the Tennessee had been lost, were happily dispelled, and a sudden relief from the agony of suspense was at once experienced. A number of distinguished correrpondents of the press having accompanied the expedition, the respective newspapers represented by them contain lengthy communications, descriptive of the incidents of the voyage; and of their first impressions of country and inhabitants, as they presented themselves on their arrival. These letters, one and all, are interesting and instructive. They should be read.

The House of Representatives has passed the Senates bill, incorporating a company to construct a railroad from a point on the eastern boundary of the State of Texas to the Bay of San Diego, California, on the 32d parallel of north latitude. This road will be known as the South Pacific Railroad, and will be the third line uniting the valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific coast. The House amended the bill so as to only provide for a single trunk line, without any provision for lateral branches. No subsidy was asked for by the friends of the bill. A grant of land is made, but not a dollar in bonds or money. This measure is a concession to the rightful demands of the South. The North and Central portion of the Union have secured a connection with the Pacific, and why not give the same advantage to the South, more particularly as no demand is made upon the Treasury in the shape of a present or prospective appropriation of money. The bill, with House amendments, has been returned to the Senate. It will be acted upon finally before adjournment.

In the Senate, the House bill to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States, under the fifteenth amendment, to vote in the several States, is now under consideration Its passage is resisted by the Democratic Sentors, and as strenously advocated by the Republican Senators. It contains nineteen sections, and is amendatory of the act of May 31, 1870. It provides for the appointment, by the Circuit Judge of the U. S. Court, of two supervisors of elections of different politics in cities and towns having over 20,000 inhabitants. It also authorizes the U. S. Marshal to appoint deputy marshals to assist the supervisors of election. No authority is given to call on the military authorities. The main object of the bill is to guard the ballot-box from the manipulations of repeaters and fraudulent voters. It will operate to the disadvantage of the Democracy in our large cities in eneral, but in the city of New York in particular.

The President, on Friday of last week, sent to the Senate the nomination of John A. McKee, of Lewistown, as Assessor for the 17th District, in place of J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., deceased; and, on the same day, the nomination was confirmed. The selection for this vacancy was conceded to your Representative, Hon. D. J. Morrell, agreeably to a rule established by the Republican Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania, at the outset of this Administration. It was then mutually arranged that, in the Districts represented by Republicans, the members should control the local appointments within their Districts. In this case, there were a number of applicants, (some from your county,) any one of whom would have discharged the duties, with satisfaction to the public and with credit to himself. It was eminently proper, under all the circumstances, that Mr. Morrell should have the choice of the man. His term of office is drawing to a close. His public duties have all been discharged with distinguished ability, and with great advantage to his constituents. He will retire from Congress, possessing the friendship and admiration of his colleagues, even without distinction of party; but his absence, in the XLIId Congress, will be especially regretted by the Republican representatives. It is meet, that such a Representative should enjoy the full measure of his rightful influence up to the last hour of his official term.

A very general interest is felt throughout the country on the subject of the passage of the bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on the public lands. Your readers are familiar with the character of the bill, as it passed the House. The Senate Committee on Public Lands has reported the bill with amendments, striking out the provision allowing the assignment of the homestead certificate, and omitting the fourth section, allowing entry of the land by an agent or attorney. It is very probable that the bill and proposed amendments may be referred to a Committee of Conference. No one can now predict in what shape it may finally pass. It will be well, however, if the grant be now made. No doubt, the next Congress will remedy any defects in the law. In this, as well as in all other acts of legislation in which the welfare of the soldier is involved, there should be shown a liberality commensurate to his deserts.

Congress has passed a bill, establishing a territoral government for the District of Columbia. You are aware, that at present the District comprises the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, each having its own local government. Under the territorial bill, just passed, the District will be governed by a Governor, appointed by the President, and a Legislature, a part of the members of which will be elected by the people and a part appointed by the President. This proposed change in the local government is favorably received by a great majority of the citizens of the District.

The President having approved the bill prescribing the oath to be taken by H. V. M. Miller, the Senator elect from Georgia, his admission completes a full Senate of 74 members, representing 37 States.

The members of the House for the XLIId Congress, who are not members of the present House, are arriving. There are one hundred new members, and one hundred and forty-two who have been reelected. It is supposed that the first session of the XLIId Congress will continue for about six weeks.

KEYSTONE.

A Kentucky Judge thinks the best Kuklux bill that can be passed is the bill allowing negroes to testify in the Courts. He says: "Society needs to be rid of this class of men (the Kukluxes) who are so fast rendering the name of Kentucky a synonym of lawlessness."

Over eleven thousand factories in the United States are engaged in the manufacture of pure Havana cigars, and the supply always equals the large demand.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS.

For the week ending February 25, 1871.	4,865
Same date last year	4,705
Increase for week	159
Shipped for the year 1871	34,526
Same date last year	29,120
Increase for year 1871	5,406

Marriages.

ROSENSTEEL—KOUGH—On the 22d inst., by Elder James Lane, at the residence of the bride's father, in Germany Valley, Mr. JOHN ROSENSTEEL and Miss SALLIE KOUGH.

DEEN—KOUGH—On the same day and same place, by the same, Mr. ROBERT DEEN and Miss ROSA KOUGH.

PARKS—SHERRETT—On Feb. 9, 1871, at the parsonage, in Cassville, by Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. JOHN PARKS and Miss ELIZABETH I. SHERRETT, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

RINEHART—SHORE—On Feb. 19, 1871, at the bride's residence, near Sideling Hill Gap, by the Rev. J. A. Clemm, Mr. JOHN RINEHART and Miss MARIA SHORE, both of this county.

DUNLAP—SWEET—On Feb. 14, 1871, at the residence of John Whitehead, Esq., by Rev. J. M. Mason, Mr. JOHN M. DUNLAP and Miss ISABELLA SWEET, all of Dudley, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

KINCH—HALEY—On the 21st inst., at Tyrone, by Rev. J. Kistler, Mr. SAMUEL L. KINCH, of Franklinville, Huntingdon county, Pa., and Miss JENNIE H. HALEY, of Hiram, Maine.

CONRAD—WESTBROOK—On Feb. 23, by Rev. M. K. Foster, Mr. JOHN J. CONRAD and Miss MOLLIE E. WESTBROOK, all of Huntingdon, Pa.

Deaths.

GREENE—On Saturday, February 11, 1871, GEORGE GREENE, aged 79, years 5 months and 26 days.

SPANOGLE—On the 12th inst,, of Dropsy, Mrs. CATHARINE SPANOGLE, wife of Rev. John Spanogle, of Hill Valley, Shirley township.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that Easton Blake and M. M. McNeil, doing business as Founders, under the name and style of Blake & M'Neil, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted in the name of Easton Blake.
BLAKE & M'NEIL.
Feb 9—mar13t.

LIME,
From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.
Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."
Jan. 4, '71.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Wm. Mills, deceased.]
Letters of Administration having been granted on said estate to the undersigned, residing at Shade Gap, persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them without delay. W. C. SWANN.
March 1, 71.

THE HUNTINGDON CO. NORMAL SCHOOL will commence its second annual term, on MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1871.
The new school building at Alexandria, *will be occupied* by the school.
For circular or information, apply to
S. P. McDIVITT,
R. M. McNEAL,
Pittston.
or D. F. TUSSEY, Co. Supt.
March 1.

TO CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS
Sealed proposals for the erection of a Presbyterian Church, at Huntingdon, will be received up to the 18TH DAY OF MARCH, NEXT. Plans and specifications can be examined at the office of Wm. Dorris, Esq. Contractors and Builders may propose for the erection and completion of the building, or for furnishing stone, brick, or other materials. By order of the Board of Trustees.
H. G. FISHER, Secretary.
March 1, 1871–3t.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOTEL PROPERTY.
The undersigned proprietor of the "Jackson House," Huntingdon, Pa., having concluded to discontinue the hotel business, will sell all the Furniture, &c., now in use in said Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of March, 1871, consisting of 25 Beds and Bedding, 10 Cook, Parlor and private room Stoves, 20 Washstands, 5 dozen chairs, a lot of Parlor Furniture, a large lot of Carpetings, a great quantity of Dishes and Kitchen Furniture, 1 pair Platform Scales, 1 lot of Bar-room Furniture, with a large lot of other articles too numerous to mention.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. Terms: All sums over $5 and less than $20, three months, and larger sums, six months.
WILLIAM LONG.
March 1, ts.

ROBERT U. JACOB,
Wholesale and retail dealer
IN THE BEST QUALITY OF
ANTHRACITE & BROAD TOP COAL,
for all
STOVE,
BLACKSMITHING,
LIMEBURNING,
and
STEAM GENERATING PURPOSES.
All sizes and kinds kept constantly on hand, and all orders filled promptly at the lowest market rates.
Orders received either at the office near Broad Top Corner, room formerly occupied by the Union Bank, or by A. B. Flood.
Mar1tf.

County Finances.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, from January 3d, 1870, to January 2d, 1871:

RECEIVED.

From M. M. Logan, Esq., late Treasurer:

Balance in his hands at last settlement,	$788 90

County Tax from the several Collectors, as follows:

Henderson,	1862,	W H Flenner,	$ 1 89
Cromwell,	1865,	Caleb Kelly,	267 47
Union	"	Levi Smith,	101 65
Juniata	1866,	Levi Ridenour	71 00
Cass	1867,	Christian Miller	22 80
Hopewell	"	Jackson Enyeart	6 82
Lincoln	"	David Fouse	538 76
Morris	"	James Piper	136 39
Orbisonia	"	Robert Gehrett	92 58
Shirley	"	Isaac Smith	135 23
Union	"	Jackson White	24 12
Brady	1868,	R K Allison	194 70
Cass	"	Benjamin Fink	98
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	155 45
Carbon	"	William Ryan	375 00
Dublin	"	William Clymans	162 92
Hopewell	"	Solomon Lynn	150 00
Juniata	"	John Heisinger	24 40
Lincoln	"	H Richison	130 79
Morris	"	Nathaniel Lytle	43 91
Mapleton	"	M L Rex	29 40
Orbisonia	"	A Carothers	2 85
Penn	"	John Lee	434 60
Porter	"	Benjamin Isenberg	791 11
Shirley	"	R Colgate	168 27
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	168 88
Union	"	Andrew Smith	43 09
Walker	"	Moses Hamer	75 70
War'ior'm'k	"	Geo W Owens	125 06
West	"	Henry Davis	811 01
Alexandria,	1869,	William Christy	241 20
Barree	"	C T Greene	1559 02
Brady	"	Adam Warfel	469 78
Broad Top	"	C K Horton	29 15
Carbon	"	Daniel Harris	180 00
Cass	"	George Smith	512 00
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	46 46
Clay	"	Ephraim Kyler	495 43
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	1116 41
Coalmont	"	T W Eastep	30 07
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	328 45
Franklin	"	D L Wray	641 28
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	314 46
Hopewell	"	George Berkstresser	71 96
Huntingd'n	"	Alexander Carman	695 53
Jackson	"	Joseph Colabine	966 90
Juniata	"	Wm Geissenger	126 19
Lincoln	"	C Shontz	181 91
Mapleton	"	R S Henderson	131 87
Morris	"	Tobias Foreman	1055 50
Mt. Union	"	E K Rodgers	338 00
Oneida	"	John C Davis	384 14
Orbisonia	"	W H Miller	99 94
Porter	"	R A Laird	1939 01
Penn	"	Wm B White	550 00
Shirley	"	Benjamin Davis	833 26
Shirleysb'g	"	Geo Leas	158 73
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	167 25
Tod	"	Isaac Taylor	716 23
Tell	"	A G Briggs	340 69
Union	"	N Greenland	225 94
Walker	"	William Reed	800 76
War'ior'm'k	"	Richard Wills	1095 67
West	"	Henry Shively	2100 70
Alexandria,	1870,	Samuel Isenberg	210 64
Brady	"	Aquilla Long	320 00
Barree	"	Jonas Books	285 00
Carbon	"	S B Donaldson	420 36
Cass	"	Joseph Curfman	257 00
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	29 00
Clay	"	Charles Corbin	61 00
Cromwell	"	Joshua Booher	280 00
Coalmont	"	Thomas Eastep	65 00
Franklin	"	Samuel Wigton	1325 35
Hopewell	"	John W Russell	240 24
Henderson	"	Jos Showalter	217 19
H'nti'ngd'n	"	A Carman	1489 01
Jackson	"	James Lee	690 00
Juniata	"	Peter Snyder	90 00
Lincoln	"	Henry Shultz	160 00
Mapleton	"	H H Swoope	40 00
Morris	"	James H Davis	271 00
Mt Union	"	L R Morgan	319 00
Oneida	"	John C Davis	100 00
Orbisonia	"	Samuel Carothers	86 00
Porter	"	George Wallheater	285 00
Penn	"	David Harris	340 00
Shirley	"	Jonathan Doyle	140 00
Springfield	"	John F Ramsey	90 86
Shirleysb'g	"	George Leas	76 56
Tod	"	Solomon Houck	181 78
Tell	"	Samuel W Waters	75 00
3 Springs	"	George Heater	47 00
Union	"	Thomas Irvin	294 00
Walker	"	Wm States	150 00
War'ior'm'k	"	Elias Zeek	168 00 — 53925 72

State Tax received from the following named Collectors:

Cromwell	1865,	Caleb Kelly	125 54
Barree	1867,	John Logan	12 21
Cass	"	Christian Miller	9 35
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	1 92
Hopewell	"	J Enyeart	7 85
Lincoln	"	David Fouse	22 94
Morris	"	James Piper	20 52
Orbisonia	"	Robert Gehrett	5 22
Shirley	"	Isaac Smith	47 29
Union	"	Jackson White	12 07
Brady	1868,	R K Allison	4 61
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	15 96
Carbon	"	Wm Ryan	5 00
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	1 68
Juniata	"	Wm Gelssenger	5 68
Lincoln	"	H Richieson	2 75
Morris	"	Nathaniel Lytle	26 08
Mapleton	"	M L Rex	1 06
Oneida	"	E Shoemaker	16 86
Orbisonia	"	A Carothers	2 45
Penn	"	John Lee	37 76
Porter	"	Benjamin Isenberg	61 38
Shirley	"	R Colgate	19 00
Springfield	"	Morris Gutshall	9 67
Walker	"	Moses Hamer	9 67
Warriorsm'k	"	Geo W Owens	2 18
West	"	Henry Davis	33 69
Alexandria,	1869,	Wm Christy	3 03
Barree	"	C T Greene	39 67
Brady	"	Adam Warfel	25 00
Broad Top	"	C K Horton	4 33
Carbon	"	Sheriff Neely	10 00
Cass	"	George Smith	12 00
Cassville	"	Isaac Ashton	4 77
Cromwell	"	R D Heck	51 81
Coalmont	"	T W Eastep	3 16
Dublin	"	Wm Clymans	15 00
Franklin	"	D L Wray	40 68
Henderson	"	John Nightwine	13 00
Hopewell	"	George Berkstresser	7 86
Huntingdon	"	A Carman	59 08
Jackson	"	Joseph Colabine	10 00
Juniata	"	Wm Geissenger	4 00
Lincoln	"	C Shontz	2 00
Morris	"	T Foreman	34 96
Oneida	"	John C Davis	5 62
Orbisonia	"	W H Miller	2 08
Porter	"	R A Laird	86 06
Shirley	"	Benj Davis	35 00
Shirleysburg	"	Geo Lewis	6 05
Tod	"	Isaac Taylor	15 49
Tell	"	A G Briggs	13 36
Union	"	N Greenland	4 37
Walker	"	William Reed	9 31
Warriorsm'k	"	Richard Wills	21 04
West	"	Henry Shively	15 00
Alexandria,	1870,	Samuel Isenberg	10 00
Brady	"	Aquilla Long	18 00
Barree	"	Jonas Books	29 00
Carbon	"	S B Donaldson	5 00
Cass	"	Joseph Curfman	12 00
Cromwell	"	Joshua Booker	20 00
Franklin	"	Samuel Wigton	44 00
Hopewell	"	J W Russell	10 00
Henderson	"	Jos Showalter	8 00
Huntingdon	"	A Carman	50 00
Juniata	"	Peter Snyder	5 00
Lincoln	"	Henry Shultz	10 00
Morris	"	J H Davis	12 00
Mt Union	"	L R Morgan	3 00
Oneida	"	J C Davis	7 00
Orbisonia	"	Samuel Carothers	5 00
Porter	"	Geo Walheater	10 00
Penn	"	Daniel Harris	35 00
Shirley	"	Jonathan Doyle	15 00
Springfield	"	John F Ramsey	7 00
Tod	"	Solomon Houck	9 00
Union	"	Thomas Irvin	10 00
West	"	Elias Zeek	70 00 — 1411 67
County tax on Unseated Lands			744 66
State	"	" "	5 25
School	"	" "	439 30
Road	"	" "	550 56
Bounty	"	" "	485 54 — 2225 31

Redemption Money Received.

Miles Putt	23 46	
James Entriken	29 23	52 69
Received for rent of Court Room	45 09	
" from John A Nash, in full	23 89	
" " B X Blair for stove	25 00	
" " J K McCahan, part Bond	300 00	
" " K A Lovell, fines & jury fee	37 03	
" " M M M'Neal, do	4 00	
" " M Casady, fine	1 00	
" " James Barnes, costs & fine	26 34	
" " Sheriff Neely	63 48	
" " Interest	3 09	
" " Sundry persons for coal	11 25	540 05
Borrowed from First National Bank for use of the County		4000 00
		$42,943 74

EXPENDED.

On Commonwealth Prosecutions, paid to Pros. Att'y, Prot'y, Sheriff, Witness, &c	$ 2610 04	
Constables for making returns and election fees	788 89	
Grand and Traverse Jurors, Court Crier, Tipstaves and Constables	4015 19	
Judges, Inspectors and Clerks of Elections	916 36	
Inquisition on dead bodies	87 21	
Assessors for making the Assessment and Registry Lists	882 00	
Premium on Fox scalps, Wild cats, &c	210 65	
Road and Bridge views	595 75	
" Damages, Geo M Park	100 00	
" " Mary J Hunt	28 00	
" " Jos McCahan	7 00	
" " Henry Taylor	45 00	
" " Andrew Park	36 00	811 75
Blank Books and Stationery for the Public offices and Court		465 88
M M M'Neal, Esq., Fees as Prot'y, Clerk of Sessions, &c		273 15
Refunding orders to sundry persons		198 48
Road Tax on Unseated Lands to sundry Persons:		
Lewis Stever, Cass township	67 05	
J B Weaver, Hopewell township	31 87	
R A Laird, Porter "	17 55	
John G White, Cass "	38 85	155 32
School Tax on Unseated Lands to sundry Persons:		
Jesse Yocum, Brady township	16 89	
E Thompson, Juniata "	8 70	
R A Laird, Porter "	5 85	
A Elias, Tod "	25 00	56 44
Bounty Tax on Unseated Lands to		
J Hall Musser, Jackson township	65 02	
R A Laird, Porter "	23 37	
E Thompson, Juniata "	12 00	
Abram Elias, Tod "	50 00	150 39
Commissioners.		
Adam Fouse in full	64 00	
Samuel Cummins in full	372 00	
Simeon Wright on account	392 00	
George Jackson "	200 00	
A B Miller "	35 00	973 00
Commissioners' expenses in going to road views for damages, Bridges, &c		60 05
Commissioners' Clerk in full for 1869	75 00	
" " " 1870	700 00	775 00
Auditors and Clerk for 1870		118 00
Wm Long, boarding Jurors in care of Crewet		98 00
Printing for the County.		
J S Cornman	33 00	
T H Creamer	37 00	
Wm Lewis	103 25	
J A Nash	110 25	283 50
Jury Commissioners.		
N K Covert	46 69	
G W Shontz	63 15	109 84
R M'Divitt, reporting Court proceedings		125 00
Bridges.		
Isaiah Coplin, for bridge at Rock Hill	600 00	
J Lamberson, " across Shaver's Creek	848 00	
John M'Comb, for bridge at Mapleton	300 00	
" " in Tell twp	525 00	
" repairing bridge at Bridgeport	100 00	
Albert Hall, repairing bridge at Union Furnace	359 25	
Nicholas Rider, repairing bridge across Aughwick	357 90	3090 15
Paid First National Bank		6538 05
Paid Teachers' Institute		125 00
Agricultural Society		100 00
Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum for the keeping of D Brotherline, C Hower and D L Jones		212 35
Western Penitentiary for support of convicts		364 16
Sheriff Neely, for summoning jurors, boarding persons, and conveying convicts to the Penitentiary, &c		2318 40
Repairing Court House, Chairs, Cushions, &c		83 41
" Jail, lightning rods, bedstead, whitewashing, papering, &c		226 38
Merchandise for Jail	362 14	
Blacksmithing "	29 95	291 09
Fuel for Jail and Court House		461 68
Cleaning Court House, carpet, &c	47 00	
" snow from pavement	7 75	
Washing for prisoners in part	20 00	
Gas for Court House and prepairing fixtures	65 60	
Janitor, John C Miller	83 25	
Postage	48 31	271 91
Commissioners' Attorney, J Hall Musser		242 73
Auditing accounts of Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, Dr Brumbaugh, physician at jail		29 25
S J Cloyd, fees on sale of Unseated Lands, &c		21 78
Redemption Money paid out		23 46
G B Armitage, auditing Prothonotary and Register's accounts		10 00
Paid Treasurer of Huntingdon County Poor House		7510 56
Bodenburg and Bohner expenses.		
Guard at Jail, Anthony White	22 50	
" David Long	215 00	
" Frederick Foust	161 50	
" Uriah Lewis	20 00	
" J Lamberson	3 75	
" H C Weaver	6 00	
Execution, gallows, lumber, &c	80 16	
Boarding jurors	98 00	606 91
H Critz, coffin and burying		14 00
Paid on Indebtedness to the State		4171 64
Treasurer's commission, $74,900 19 at 1½ per c		1124 40
Balance in the hands of S. J. Cloyd at last settlement with Auditors		842 35
		$42943 74

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn according to law, report that we have met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the accounts of Samuel J. Cloyd, Esq., Treasurer of the County, and the orders of the Commissioners, and receipts for the same for and during the past year, and find a balance in the hands of Samuel J. Cloyd, Esq., Treasurer of eight hundred and forty-two dollars and thirty-five cents. ($842 35.)

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office, in Huntingdon, the 14th day of January, A. D., 1871.

WM. H. REX,
BARTON GREENE,
HENRY NEFF.
} Auditors.

Feb8

OUTSTANDING BALANCES DUE the County at the settlement with the Auditors for the year 1870.

TOWNSHIPS.	YE'R	COLLECTORS.	CO. TAX	STATE.	MIL'Y
Cromwell	1865	Caleb Kelly	34 71	.....	.....
Juniata	1866	Levi Rideuour	101 01	5 69	6 60
Juniata	1867	*Jn Geissenger	98 32	20 49	9 98
Carbon	1868	William Ryan	52 60	24 43	54 50
Hopewell	.....	Solomon Lynn	117 22	8 92	5 50
Penn	.....	John Lee	279 05	.....	.....
Springfield	.....	Morris Gutshall	20 10	16	9 23
Union	.....	*Andrew Smith	64 56	13 35	50
Alexandria	1869	Wm Christy	102 42	7 50	6 60
Brady	.....	†Adam Warfel	431 16	47 14	20 00
Carbon	.....	Sheriff Neely	375 02	7 54	70 00
Cass	.....	*George Smith	36 81	15 27	5 50
Clay	.....	†Ephram Kyler	135 72	25 06	11 00
Dublin	.....	†Wm Clymans	293 34	13 11	12 50
Henderson	.....	†Nightwine	240 56	21 60	7 00
Jackson	.....	Jos Colabine	713 13	26 58	25 50
Juniata	.....	Wm Geissenger	60 61	3 23	7 50
Lincoln	.....	C Shontz	36 91	2 56	5 00
Mapleton	.....	R S Henderson	12 12	1 39	5 50
Mt Union	.....	E K Rodgers	207 92	2 71	16 50
Penn	.....	Wm B White	349 21	20 13	31 00
Shirley	.....	†Benj Davis	1092 79	40 35	15 50
Springfield	.....	Morris Gutshall	329 00	24 45	18 00
West	.....	Henry Shively	588 06	34 37	42 00
Alexandria	1870	†S Isenberg	235 86	18 60	9 50
Brady	.....	†Aquilla Long	773 77	50 51	21 00
Barree	.....	†Jonas Books	1293 62	97 59	32 00
Broad Top	.....	Sam'l G Miller	187 85	9 27	16 50
Carbon	.....	†S B Donaldson	541 63	13 97	18 00
Cass	.....	†Jos Curfman	287 73	20 31	6 50
Cassville	.....	†Isaac Ashton	69 85	6 37	8 00
Clay	.....	†Chas Corbin	451 72	34 73	13 00
Cromwell	.....	†Joshua Booher	748 71	39 20	17 00
Coalmont	.....	Thomas Estep	68 48	2

e Huntingdon Journal.

inesday Morning, March 1, 1871.

ADING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

MORIAH LODGE, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Monening of each month, in Brown's building.
NDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the nesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
IATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ig, third floor, Leister's building.
ENT HOR CAMP OF I. O O F., meets every second and Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
APAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every day evening, third floor, Leister's building.
NG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building. r 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in House.
N COUNCIL meets the first Friday evening of each h.
CTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Sat- evening, in Smith's building.
CTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth ay of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, Y. M. C. A. room.
CTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third ays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

tist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. PLAX- Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
holic—Washington street. Rev. O'Halleran. Ser- irst three Sundays in every month.
ngelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. KERR. es on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m
man Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. STECKLE. es on Sabbath: 7 p. m,
hodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. FOSTER. es on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
testant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
sbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. ZAHNIZER. Ser- on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

f Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

easant—The weather.

pleasant—The muddy streets.

a bust—Our "Job's comforter."

nt commenced on Wednesday last.

ivertise in the JOURNAL. It will pay.

e country roads are almost impassable.

pair of beauties—John Read's Maltese

al oil is said to be a sure remedy for frost- et.

hat were once flaxen curls are now flaxen nons.

nd Patch Tunnel was frozen full of ice weeks ago.

ide of the mark—Some of the shots at the tournament.

omen can be now, very appropriately, d tow-heads.

e Somerset *Herald* and *Standard* love each r very much.

that cheats the printer may expect to e to the gallows.

veral new dwellings are being erected in suburbs of town.

th street was enlivened on Saturday last, run away horse.

e citizens of Altoona celebrated the 22d becoming manner.

e Republican State Convention has been urned to May 17th.

hn B. Gough lectured in Altoona, on the ing of the 22nd ult.

he site for Rash Fisher's new residence is cleared of all *debris*.

e weather, for the past few days, has been e as a maid of sixteen.

bill has passed the State Senate to restore Spring township elections.

he Governor put his (ve)toe into the nstown District Court Bill.

he Belleville tannery, Mifflin county, was troyed by fire a week or two since.

he Keystone Boot and Shoe Manufactory been removed to West Huntingdon.

ur friend A. H. Hight has broken ground a double house in West Huntingdon.

ounterfeit $10 notes on the First National nk of Poughkeepsie are in circulation.

ff the track—a freight train above Hunt- don, on Friday last. A brakeman hurt.

. S. Elliott, Esq., has been elected Repre- tative delegate to the State Convention.

ohn G. Saxe lectured in Tyrone, on the l ult. It was a splendid treat, we are told.

a game of poker, in Cambria county, ended her ugly. A row and a pistol were added cards.

ev. J. Q. McAtee, of Bedford, has received all from a Pottsville congregation and has cepted.

Walter App, Esq., one of the County Com- sioners of Juniata county, died on Saturday eek ago.

James Brady, a brakeman, fell off a train at toona, on Tuesday of last week, and was in- ntly killed.

We are better prepared than ever to do all nds of plain and fancy job printing. Send your orders.

A nuisance—The worthless canines that veg- ate hereaways, making night hideous by their cessant barking.

Charles Palmer, of Juniata county, killed an er, last Monday, measuring four and a half t from tip to tip.

Steward Saylor, of this place, had his right nd badly crushed, on Friday last, by a rail- ad tie falling upon it.

George A. Shuman has been selected as Re- esentative delegate to the Republican State onvention from Perry county.

Daniel Baker and David Shatzer, convicted 1869, in Fulton county, for stealing, have en pardoned by the Governor.

A boy of W. C. Laird of Patterson, was rushed to death by a loaded wagon passing ver him, on Monday of last week.

The 22nd passed off very quietly. A few ntastics, hunting up the carnival, alone did istice to the day. They looked sickly

H. D. McGraw, Esq., has been lecturing on mperance in Blair county. He will visit this ounty. See announcements elsewhere.

A very prosperous religious revival has been n progress, for some weeks, at Mill Creek. A umber of the leading citizens have been for- ard for prayer.

"Will they kiss?" asks the *Tribune*. That epends upon who are to do the kissing. If he Somerset *Herald* and *Standard*, we venture o say they will not.

A fire in the village of Tioga, Pa., one day ast week, destroyed forty buildings, including one bank, two churches, and two hotels. The oss is estimated at $150,000.

An old man near Cresson exchanged the val- e of fifty-four bushels of wheat for a peck of aw-dust with some New York sharpers. He as had dust enough in his eyes.

The JOURNAL is the best advertising medium n the county, having a circulation almost equal to all the other papers combined. Business men will make a note of this.

J. W. McKinney, Esq., has retired from the Altoona *Sun*, leaving D. W. Moore, Esq., sole proprietor. We will expect *Moore Sun* in the future. Both have our good wishes.

The Stockholders of the Sunbury & Lewis- town Railroad, on the 14th ult., elected A. C. Simpson, President, and Moses Specht, B. F. Shock, William Painter, James M. Sellers, D. F. Walker, Franklin Dundore, and Andrew Reed, Directors.

The Supreme Court has rendered a judgment of *ouster* against President Judge Taylor and Associates Murray and Easly and Prothonotary Hite, officers of the Johnstown District Court. This stops the court until officers are elected at the general election next fall.

During a recent trip east we had the pleasure of taking by the hand our friend and compan- ion of our boyhood days, Mr. J. A. King, of Wilmington, Del. Time has dealt gently with him, and his presence reminded us of days lang syne when "we were boys together." May success attend him.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—There is a species of humbuggery in this kind of business and yet to some extent it would seem to be a necessary evil. It is necessary to enable enterprising men to reach a larger number of newspapers than they could otherwise, and in this manner the enterprising business man is benefited to a certain extent, but of what advantage are they to the publisher? They impose, invariably, upon the poor printer to serve the rich merchant or manufacturer. They bully the printer into taking fifty per cent. less from them than regular advertisers, and then take off twenty-five per cent. of the remainder for commissions. This is our experience, how is it with you, neighbors? We have thought at times that we had great bills coming to us from these parasites, and when we have received a little check for $8 or $10 of a balance, we have stood with amazement and contemplated how they had figured us out of the remainder of our bill. It appears to us to be a systematic swindle; there is no fair, square or honorable business transaction about it. And while we have seen men start out, thinking to do a fair and honorable bussiness, they have been compelled, for want of support, to give away to swindlers who can bully and dexterously cheat the country press out of all the advertising that they want advertised. We put the whole batch in the same category, and we have done business with the whole set of them. Until the country press determines to have nothing to do with a set of men who make their own prices it will be no better. For our part we will not allow anybody to make prices for us. Printing is just as much a business as any other branch of industry. Let country newspaper men determine to treat these fellows like they treat other people who want the use of their columns, and they will have to accept such terms as everybody else accepts. We can't see why a foreign advertiser should take up our space, and crowd our paper, to the disadvantage of the people among whom we live, and get our support for less money than the latter pay? It is unjust and unreasonable that he should. We mean to stand by our home advertisers and not to push them back to make room for any foreign humbug at half-price. There is hardly a country newspaper that makes enough of money out of these agents to pay for the ink and paper used in the publishing of their stuff, and yet we find country publishers encouraging the business and building up great fortunes for the men who grind them down to the last farthing. If business men want to insert advertisements in newspapers that they know nothing about, let them pay some man to attend to that branch of their business, and leave him to pay newspaper men what they charge their immediate patrons; this is our doctrine. We can live without the patronage of these parasites and we mean to do it, unless they pay our prices. We need no middle men to do our business, and we intend, for our part, to give our prominent space to our neighbors who support us at home.

SKETCH NO. 2.—*Dear Editor*: It is "ONEIDA" we wish to sketch for this time. It is bounded on the north by West township, on the east by Barree, on the south by Henderson and on the west by the Juniata river and Huntingdon. The territory, some years ago, belonged partially to West and partially to Henderson townships. It was organized in 1857. Those who have never traveled any in this township will be misled as to the real territory, by relying on Mr. Christy's map of Huntingdon county. Since his survey, the northern part of Henderson township—north of Stone Creek and Lick Rridge—has been attached to Oneida, while the southern part of Oncida, as represented on the map south of Murry's Run, is now a part of Henderson township. These changes, with several others in the county, suggest the propriety of a new map. As an agricultural district this township is like most of others—it has some very good lands and some very poor. With regard to its area, we are at a loss to say anything, though it is considered one of the small districts. With her population of three hundred and eighty-six inhabitants, according to the census report of 1870 she is among the least populous-districts. The people are most all engaged in farming, there being a very limited number of manufactories—saw-mills.

A more peaceable, clever and hospitable set of citizens are not to be found in Pennsylvania. We may account for it perhaps because there is very little of that sold, which impoverishes the rich, brings the youth to premature death, mars the happiness of families, destroys the brightest intellect, and is the fell destroyer of its every votary. This brings us to speak of the hotels and places where spirituous and other liquors are sold. Since the destruction of the National Hall, just outside the borough limits of Huntingdon, about one year ago, there is but one place where anything as a beverage is sold. It is at the hotel at the noted Warm Springs owned by Gen. Wilson.

We will not elaborate on the "Springs." They are a subject for an article themselves. But to those who have never visited the locality, we say go and see—it is a pleasant drive of only five miles from the county town.

If our memory serves us there is but one church, the Baptist, at Murraysville. By the report of the County Superintendent of Common Schools for 1870, there are three schools, all taught by male teachers, with an average salary of $32.75 per month. But it is really painful to think that her 60 boys and 48 girls only get the benefit of four months of public school. It is high time our legislature was increasing the minimum number of months during which the schools are to be kept open. For 1870 $430.92 county, $26.67 State and $9.50 Military taxes were levied on her one hundred and six taxable inhabitants.

In conclusion we will advert to the name "ONEIDA." Our theory for this part of our sublunary globe being thus named is this: "Oneida" is an Indian term for *Standing Stone*. Hence Stone Creek, which passes through the entire length of this township, received its name from the "Oneida" or Standing Stone set up by the Indians at the mouth of the creek. When the township was organized it was given the synonym of the name of the creek.

Yours, &c.,
March 1, 1871. JUNIUS.

RAILROAD MEETING.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Burnt Cabins and vicinity held on Thursday evening, the 23d of February, at the public house of Henry M'Gowan, Rev. Cyrus Jeffries was called to the chair, James Kelly, Esq., elected vice-president and Joseph Mifflin, secretary. The president, on taking the chair, stated briefly the object of the meeting, viz: The advancement of the project of a railroad to develop the latent resources of this mineral region.

John Dougherty of Mt. Union, then addressed the meeting at some length, setting forth the great need of this road not only to the region which it is destined to traverse, but also to those north, south, east and west, which this missing link is designated to bring into connection.

D. V. Ahl, Esq., president of the Miramar iron company, then briefly addressed the meeting, stating that he had put the engineer of the Miramar iron company (Joseph Mifflin, Esq.,) and his corps on the survey of the route, with the expectation that the people would respond according to promise in the way of obtaining rights of way, leases of ore lands, etc., etc., and would therefore leave the matter in their hands to determine what route or routes should be surveyed. It was then, on motion of Mr. Dougherty,

Resolved, That the engineer be requested to make a survey of such route from Burnt Cabins to Mount Union, as in his judgment will best advance the interests of the company, without regard to local interests.

On motion of D. V. Ahl, Esq., it was then

Resolved, That the engineer be instructed, after the conclusion of the survey named, to survey a route from Burnt Cabins, by way of Sideling Hill Gap to an intersection with the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad at such point as his judgment dictates.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to accompany the engineer corps to see to the supplying of their wants, and at the same time attend to procuring leases, subscription to stock, etc., etc. Said committee to consist of the president, vice-president of the meeting and such others as they may see fit to add.—*Harrisburg Patriot*.

THE NEW COUNTY PROJECT.—The following letter, under date of New Grenada, Fulton county, Penna. Feb. 16th, 1871, reached us too late for last week's issue:

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL.—*Dear Sir*:—I have never before attempted to write anything for a newspaper, so that if this does not read very well, the readers of your estimable paper will bear in mind that this is my first effort. I would not attempt it now only to inform you, and the many readers of the JOURNAL, that there is a possibility, as well as a probability, of our being stricken off from Fulton county and attached to a new county, which is now agitating the minds of the people very much in this locality.

The proposed new county will only cut Wells township off our county, East Providence, Broad Top and Liberty townships off of Bedford and Hopewell, Tod, Carbon, Cass, Clay, Springfield and Dublin off of Huntingdon. The county seat is to be at Broad Top city. The people in our township are very favorable to the project on account of being more convenient to the county seat and because it would make a much better market than we have at present.

However our market is as good as could be expected at the present time, but business in and around the coal regions has been very dull this winter, on account of a misunderstanding between the operators and the miners, what the misunderstanding is I do not know, living so far a way as I do and with but few opportunities of ascertaining. I understand there is quite an excitement in Clay township, your county, in regard to the proposed new county. The people are unanimously in favor of the change. In Dublin and Springfield townships the sentiment is also very favorable so that I think there will be but little if any objection in this and Huntingdon counties. There are a few ambitious parties in Bedford county that may object but beyond this there will be but little.

While on Broad Top a few days ago I was informed that the public buildings could be erected without any cost to the new county. I was also informed that the probable name of the new county would be ROBERTS. If a new county is formed it will add largely to the value of farms in all of the above named townships and will encourage railroad companies to build railroads through every part of this county.

The ghost at Berkstressers', or Water Falls Mills has disappeared, so that there is nothing more down here that would interest your readers in any way.

I hope the Republican party in Huntingdon county will come to some terms soon, at least before next fall, so as to prevent the Democrats from making so much noise about their victories. Let factions go to the winds and let our people look to the interests of the whole Republican party without regard to factions. This is the sentiment of all the good Republicans in the southern portion of the county with whom I have talked. FULTON.

[We hope the above candid communication, from a gentleman of character will show our people the exact status of the new count question, and they will, no doubt, take due notice and govern themselves accordingly We are in the woods.]

HOW BUSINESS IS TIED UP.—Our neighboring county of Bedford has been, in a financial point of view, terribly prostrated. Business has been at a stand still and everybody has been and is very much cramped for money. No one appears to know the exact cause of the stringency and there is only a general complaint without attributing it to the proper cause. In our estimation there are three prominent causes for the derangement.

1st. The banks of Messrs. Reed & Schell and O. E. Shannon, Esq., closing up and tieing up the greater portion of the money on deposit—that amount is taken out of circulation and the community is the sufferer to that extent.

2ndly. A large quantity of money has been shipped out of the county without an equal amount being returned. In the year 1869 not less than $175,000 where shipped by the Bank and other parties, while in the year 1870 it did not fall short of $200,000. This may be doubted but we have the figures in our possession and know whereof we speak.

3rdly. The people of the county have adopted the miserable alternative of taking judgment exemption notes from everybody in all the every day transactions of life. And the result is that there is scarcely a dollar's worth of negotiable paper outside of the banks in the county. Consequently the entire credit system of the county is tied up. No one is willing to take a judgment note, subject to all the equities existing between the original parties to the bill. Thousands and tens of thousands of dollars given by good men, that should be in circulation, to relieve the distress, are tied up and of no use to any one except the parties in whose favor the notes are drawn. There is no other community in Pennsylvania where a similar system prevails. The system was brought about, we suppose, by a desire of storekeepers to protect themselves against the $300 exemption law, but while they have saved a few dollars in this way, they have lost three times as much money by the prostration of business. Truly they have been saving at the bung and loosing at the spicket. So general is the system that the printing offices, have not printed any other notes, for general use, for half the last decade, and it will require a general break up to straighten out this short sightedness. We advise the people of Bedford county to throw away their blank judgment notes, and to take negotiable paper, and put it in circulation and business, instead of being tied up, will become easy and they will in a few months experience the much wanted relief.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.—The management of this road has submitted a report of its operations for the year 1870 which the Philadelphia *Day* boils down into the following compact space:

"The earnings of the main line and branches for the year amounted to the immense sum of $17,531,706 82, exceeding the expenses by $6,271,621 97, the net earnings of the company. The increase of revenne over the previous year was $280,895 09. Owing to a reduction of the freight charges, the receipts from this source fell off $139,496 41; but the increase rom passenger, mail, express and other receipts amounted to $420,391 50, leaving the net earnings as above stated. The gross receipts for the year amounted to $48,971 25 per mile of the main line, and the whole number of passengers carried during the year was 4,352,769, an increase of 123,406, or nearly 3 per cent. over 1869. The number of tons of freight moved was 5,804,051, including 2,550,389 tons of coal. The actual cost of operating the road was a fraction over 59 per cent. of its receipts. During the discussions at the business meeting of the stockholders, yesterday, Col. Thomas A. Scott, the vice president of the company, in reply to questions from a New York stockholder, distinctly declared that this company has no interest in the Union Pacific railroad; that the extensions of the Pennsylvania railroad company are limited to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and other centres, forming connections with New Orleans and the lines to the Pacific, and in reference to the leasing of the Camden & Amboy, and other New Jersey lines, Col. Scott said that negotiations are pending which the company think will, if consummated, prove highly beneficial to it."

THE RIFLE TOURNAMENT.—The Rifle Tournament, on the 22d ult., passed off very pleasantly, and was a success as far as attendance was concerned. Blair county was represented by several marksmen, but we were disappointed in not seeing delegations from other counties. Huntingdon county turned out in force and carried off both prizes, but neither of them were allowed to stay in town. The first prize was won by G. W. Long on a string of ten shots measuring 8¾ inches, and the second by Wm. Conrad, his string measuring 11¾ inches.

The next day, in another match for a valuable cow, our townsman, Wm. Williams, came off victorious, winning with a string of three shots, sixty yards, off hand, measuring 1¾ inches.

NUMBER OF TAXABLES IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—The following is the list of taxables of this county furnished by the Commissioners to the Legislature:

Alexandria borough,	156
Barree township,	318
Brady "	275
Broad Top City borough,	72
Carbon township,	320
Cass "	156
Cassville borough,	53
Clay township,	210
Cromwell township,	305
Coalmont borough,	70
Dublin township,	225
Franklin township,	265
Huntingdon borough,	781
Henderson township,	137
Hopewell "	78
Jackson "	410
Juniata "	82
Morris "	190
Lincoln "	128
Mapleton borough,	102
Mount Union borough,	160
Orbisonia borough,	56
Oneida township,	96
Penn "	265
Porter "	312
Shirley "	300
Shirleysburg borough,	96
Springfield township,	179
Tell "	260
Tod "	178
Three Springs borough,	49
Union township,	176
Walker "	233
Warriorsmark township,	337
West "	365
Total	7395

Deaf and Dumb.—Cromwell, 1; Jackson, 1; Walker, 7; West, 2—Total, 11.

Blind.—Alexandria, 1; Carbon, 2; Huntingdon, 1; Mapleton, 2; Penn, 1; Shirley, 1; Union, 1; Henderson, 1; Jackson, 1—Total, 11.

SENSIBLE.—A gentleman writes from Broad Top City, under date of February, as follows:

"Your article in the JOURNAL, of a week or two ago, headed, 'Support your Local Paper,' has made a decided impression upon my mind, so much so that I consider it the 'right thing in the right place.' And to prove my appreciation of it, you will greatly oblige me by placing my name upon your subscription list. Any thing I can do to increase the circulation of your JOURNAL in this part of the county by contributing, &c., you have but to speak the word and my feeble efforts will be devoted in your behalf. I would be young as a correspondent but perhaps I could add a little toward increasing the interest of your already interesting and valuable paper."

Your name has been added to the list and we will be happy to hear from you whenever you have anything of interest to communicate. Tell everybody that does not take the JOURNAL in your neighborhood, to subscribe for it and get rid of the sin of doing without a newspaper. The man who is raising a family, and who refuses to subscribe and pay for a newspaper, will find that he will have a fearful responsibility to answer for. He will find it easier for a camel to pass through an eye of a needle than for him to enter into the joys of a needle hereafter. Does the parent ever think, to speak seriously, what a responsibility he will have to answer for in keeping his children in ignorance in an age like ours? Remember wherever their knowledge of the world is deficient, owing to your dereliction as a good parent in not providing them with the means of informing themselves, you are responsible and justly so. And the best of all means is the newspaper. It tells the ways of the world.

ADVERTISING APHORISMS.—Judicious advertising always pays.

If you have a good thing, advertise it. If you havn't don't.

If you don't mean to mind your own business, it will not pay to advertise.

Never run down your opponents' goods in public. Let him do his own advertising.

It's as true of advertising as of anything else in this world if it is worth doing at all it is worth doing well.

We don't recommend advertising as the best way to get a wife; but we know that it is the best way to get a good trade.

You can't eat enough in one week to last a whole year, and you can't advertise on that plan either.

A large advertisement once, and then discontinued, creates the impression that the man has fizzled.

Injudicious advertising is like fishing where there's no fish. You need to let the lines fall in the right place.

A constant dropping will wear a rock. Keep dropping your advertisements on the public and they will soon melt under it like rock salt.

Large type isn't necessary in advertising. Blind folks don't read newspapers.

If you can arouse curiosity by an advertisement it is a great point gained. The fair sex don't hold all the curiosity in the world.

Don't be afraid to invest in printer's ink, lest your sands of life be nearly run out.

People who advertise only once in three months forget that most folks can't remember anything longer than about seven days.

THE GONDEN HOMICIDE.—This case has been on trial for a week and at present writing—Tuesday—is still in progress. The court held two sessions on Sunday last, and, as has been the case during the long and tedious trial, the court house was literally jammed with people. The holding of the court on the Sabbath was the subject of much comment, and perhaps the history of the county does not afford a similar occurrence. In the Rice case, tried by Judge Thompson in 1842, the court was opened on Sunday, but an adjournment to Monday was immediately ordered after the opening, and Rice, who had been found guilty late on Saturday evening, was sentenced on Monday. The lawyers, who ought to know, say that no day dare intervene during the progress of a trial for murder. For this reason, and for the purpose of gaining time in this trial, the court made a full day on the Sabbath.

The above, cut from the Bedford *Gazette*, was in type before the verdict was rendered. On Wednesday morning about 2½ o'clock the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Spang, (who was senior counsel,) and Mr. Russell conducted the case for the defendant, and they deserve great credit for their masterly defense. Mr. Russell was only taken into the case a few hours before the trial commenced. Mr. Spang's whole soul was literally wrapped up in the case, and when he went to the jury, he poured forth such a torrent of sympathetic eloquence that he carried everything by storm. The Commonwealth also, under the leadership of Geo. A. Smith of McConnellsburg, conducted her case splendidly. Smith *hammered* away to the last. But Spang had a woman, a baby, and a pretty sister in the case and—a verdict of not guilty. We think the verdict was in accordance with the evidence.

DEATH OF THOMAS H. BURROWES.—Thomas H. Borrowes, L. L. D., President of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, died at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, aged sixty seven years. Mr. Burrowes possessed a vigorous and highly cultivated mind, and did much in furthering the interests of the Common School System in the state. He was also, prominently identified with politics in the earlier part of his life and was Secretary of the Commonwealth from December 15, 1835, to January 15, 1839 under Governor Ritner. In 1860 the late Governor Packer appointed him state superintendant of Common Schools, which position he held until 1863, displaying eminent ability during his entire term.

Mr. Burrowes was the first superintendent of Orphans' Schools in the state, having been appointed by Governor Curtin during the last year of his administration. He was also for many years the able editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*. In February, 1869, he was appointed to the presidency of the State Agricultural college, in which capacity he served until his decease. Mr. Burrowes was a native of Lancaster county.—*Harrisburg Patriot*.

Teas at cost at Patton's Drug Store. March 1st. 2t.

TEMPERANCE APPOINTMENTS—EDITOR HUNTINGDON JOURNAL—*Dear Sir*.—Arrangements have been made with H. D. M'Gaw, of Pittsburgh, to lecture on the subject of Temperance in this county.

Will you please publish the appointments in your paper, you will confer a favor on many of your subscribers, and give aid to a good cause.

Birmingham, Monday	March	20th.
Warriorsmark, Tuesday	"	21st.
Franklinville, Wednesday	"	22d.
Spruce Creek, Thursday	"	23d.
Barree, Friday	"	24th.
Petersburg, Saturday	"	25th.
Huntingdon, Monday	"	27th.
Mill Creek, Tuesday	"	28th.
Mapleton, Wednesday	"	29th.
Mt. Union, Thursday	"	30th.
Shirleysburg, Friday	"	31st.
Orbisonia, Saturday	April	1st.
Cassville, Mondry	"	3d.
Broad Top City, Tuesday	"	4th.
Coalmont, Wednesday	"	5th.
Marklesburg, Thursday	"	6th.
McConnelstown, Friday	"	7th.

Mr. M'Gaw has been in the lecture field for years. He is an able lecturer, and we bespeak for him a large audience. Let the people, young and old, turn out, and we are sure they will be pleasantly and profitably entertained. All admitted free.

A. H. WEIDMAN, } Dis. Dep's.
D. R. FRY, }

WHO HAS LOST A LITTLE GIRL?—Last summer a party of Gipsies consisting of two men, two women and a girl about eleven years of age, passed through the village of Belmore, Crawford county, going west. Shortly after passing through the place, a man engaged at hauling logs came across a little girl, aged about four years, who had been left in the road about a mile east of the village, on the route which the Gipsies had just passed over. The man who was hauling logs picked up the child and took it to his home. The little thing could give no account of itself, and has never yet conveyed an idea who its parents are. The general impression is that the child did not belong to the Gipsies, and that they stole it from some family, and becoming tired of it they left it in the road as above stated. There may be somewhere a mourning father or mother, whom the publication of this item may lead to the recovery of their lost child. Will our exchanges give it as much circulation as possible?—*Mifflintown Independent*.

WE copy the following from the Conneautville *Courier*, as a local item, because it is a sensible proposition that would be wise and well for every board of County Commissioners to adopt:—

"The commissioners in every county in the State ought to direct the preservation, binding and filing of each paper published in their respective counties. These files should be preserved by the recorder with as much care as any other records of the county, as they would form a very complete history of the events in respective localities where published. In future years, to the historian and archæologist, they would be invaluable, and frequently explain the origin of customs and institutions which otherwise would be wholly lost. * * The annual cost of their preservation to the county would be inconsiderable, the advantages inexpressible.

B. & B. RAILROAD.—What an impetus to business a railroad gives. Everybody is seized with the spirit of enterprise which it develops. All along the line of the above road villages are being laid out and towns predicted. The most favorable location we notice is Milltown, about 2½ miles west of Bedford. This location is in the heart of the ore region where furnaces, rolling mills, &c., will quite probably, be situated. There are already two stores, a grist mill, &c., &c., located at this point. David Wolf, the proprietor, has laid out a large number of lots and will dispose of them at public sale, on Tuesday, the 7th day of March next. Terms: one-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments.

U. S. ASSESOSR.—John A. McKee, Esq., of this place, was on Friday last confirmed as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the seventeenth district, in place of J. Sewell Stewart, deceased. We have no doubt Mr. McKee will fill the office satisfactorily, possessing all the qualifications necessary to do so, and that his appointment is as well received as any that could have been made. The only thing suprising about it is that Huntingdon county did not *claim* it.—*Lewistown Gazette*.

A RELIC.—Mr. Hughart, President of the P. & C. railroad company, has in his possession, a singular looking stone pipe, picked up on the bank of Will's creek, on the mountain east of Connellsville by a gentleman traveling over and inspecting the road. The pipe is a fox's head, and is supposed to have been burried with one of a tribe of Indians known as the Fox's which inhabited that section of country years gone by.—*Genius*.

BOYS.—They are hard on their clothes. They have no idea of being respectable, and if you put new suits on them to-day they will soil them to morrow. It takes a fortune to clothe them, and———. Hold on, mother! not if you clothe them at Wanamaker & Brown's, Oak Hall, where boys' clothing is made durable as well as pretty, and sold very, very cheap.

A MAN in Huntingdon county hunts rabbits with a cat.—*Hol. Reg*.

This is news. The JOURNAL in its issue of the 1st of February, stated that a man in Greenfield township, Blair county, does the like—James Dodson is his name. Please correct your *Register*.

SOMETHING NEW AT THE BAZAAR OF FASHION.—Mrs. L. A Hamer respectfully announces that she is now making a specialty of cleaning and coloring ladies' and gentlemen's Kid Gloves, and white and mixed Furs. Call at the corner of Bath and Mifflin streets, Huntingdon, Pa.

KISHACOQUILLAS SEMINARY.—The spring session of this Institution opens first Monday, (3 day) of April. A normal class, under the charge of Mr. Bell, County Supt., of Mifflin Co., will be formed at the opening of the session and continue throughout. March 1st. 2t.

A SHORT time since the friends of the Methodist Protestant Church, of the Cassville charge, made a surprise visit, at the Parsonage and left with the pastor and his family, evidences of friendship in the shape of greenbacks and provisions.

The weather has been damp for a day or two and consequently McKiernan has made a fine sale of tobacco, cigars, pipes, tobacco pouches, &c. &c., call and see him at Broad Top corner. March 1st. 2t.

PEARL DROP.—This is an excellent article for beautifying the complexion, as will be attested by those who have tried it. Manufactured and for sale by Mrs. L. A. Hamer. Druggists and Milliners supplied.

NOTHING LIKE IT IN TOWN.—Choice table syrup and only 20 cents a quart, at Lewis' Red Front Grocery. Choice Groceries of all kinds, fresh, always on hand.

JAMES GIBSON, an employe in the Furniture Factory, of the Huntingdon Manufacturing Company, had the thumb of his right hand severely injured on last Friday.

Broad Top corner is looking up. Everybody buys their fine cut chewing and every other variety of tobacco, cigars, snuffs, &c., of McKiernan. March 1st. 2t.

Learn how to effectually cure your corns by calling at Dr. Patton's Drug Store. March 1st. 2t.

WHO is to blame if you don't get share of the bargains in New Spring Styles of Wall Paper and Window Shades at Brown's Carpet Store? Feb. 21,§2w

All the notions of the people can be supplied by the notions at McKiernan's at Broad Top corner. A great variety on hand March 1st. 2t.

C. E. McKiernan (successor of J. Lamberson,) has the finest brands of tobacco, cigars snuffs, &c., at Broad Top corner. March 1st. 2t.

Go to D. S. Africa's Variety Store and see the jewelry, watches, pen knives, etc. Oranges, lemons, figs and candies on hand. †

FISH! FISH!—Mackerel, Herring, White Fish, &c., wholesale and Retail, at Lewis' Red Front Grocery—CHEAP.

You will find a complete assortment of Flower and Garden Seeds at Patton's Drug Store. March 1st. tf.

"That is perfection Baking Powder sure!" Yes, ma'am, Patton has it for sale. March 1st. 2t.

HORSE and cattle powders at Patton's. March 1st. 2t.

Concentrated Lye and Potash at Patton's. March 1st. 2t.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Feb 27, 1871.

Extra family flour,	$7 00
Superfine flour,	5 56
Fancy brands,	8 00
Rye flour,	5 00
Corn Meal,	4 00
White wheat per bu.,	1 65
Red Wheat,	1 45
Corn,	80
Rye,	1 00
Oats,	58

HUNTINGDON MARKET.

Feb. 28, 1871.

White wheat flour,	$7 25
Red wheat flour,	7 00
White wheat per bu,	1 35
Red wheat,	1 25
Rye,	85
Corn,	70
Oats	40
Butter per pound,	35
Eggs per dozen,	25

Miscellaneous.

MONEY CANNOTBUY IT!
FOR SIGHT IS PRICELESS!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.
THE DIAMOND GLASSES,
MANUFACTURED BY
J. E. SPENCER & CO., N. Y.,
Which are now offered to the public, are pronounced by all celebrated Opticians of the World to be the
MOST PERFECT,
Natural, Artificial help to the human eye ever known They are ground under their own supervision, from minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.
The Scientific Principle on which they are constructed brings the core or centre of the lens directly in front of the eye, producing a clear and distinct vision, as in the natural, healthy sight, and preventing all unpleasant sensations, such as glimmering and wavering of sight, dizziness, &c., peculiar to all others in use. *They are Mounted in the Finest Manner*, in frames of the best quality, of all materials used for that purpose. *Their Finish and Durability*
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless bearing their trade mark stamped on every frame.
AARON STEWART, Jeweler and Optician, is Sole Agent for Huntingdon, Pa., from whom they can only be obtained. These goods are not supplied to peddlers, at any price. [june15,'70y

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.
CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES!
For Men, Women and Children,
which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.
Give him a call, at the
CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
(*West end of the Diamond*)
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Customer work made to order, in a neat and durable manner. GEO. SHAFFER.
Jan. 4, '71.

S. E. HENRY, } {S. H. ISENBERG,
T. S. JOHNSTON, } {B. F. ISENBERG.
HENRY & CO.,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesal and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.
Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS AT MARCHS.'
Having purchased the the greatest variety of goods ever brought to Huntingdon, they are prepared to give great bargains to those who patronize their establishment. Their stock consists in part of
MUSLINS,
CALICOES,
DELAINES,
GINGHAMS,
FLANNELS, &c.,
at reduced prices. Also a choice selection of Ladies' Dress Goods.
Merinos, figured and plain; Alpacas; Mohair; all wool Delaines; Lusters, Poplins; also a complete assortment of Gentlemen's wear, such as
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERS,
SATINETTS,
JEANS,
COTTONADES,
at astonishingly low prices.
We do not consider it any trouble to show goods, and would be pleased to have the ladies and the public generally call and examine our new stock, which we are determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.
In connection with our other business we have established a first-class
LUMBER YARD,
where all kinds of lumber for building purposes can be had at reasonable rates. Boards, Lath, Shingles, &c., &c., always on hand.
MARCH & BRO.
Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

Dry Goods and Groceries.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.
IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.
The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

GLAZIER & BRO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCH

Farm, and Household.

No Paper, No Farm.

It may appear strange to the intelligent farmer that there are persons who still work on in the old track that their fathers did fifty years ago; persons who do not go along with the times, but are rather going back, not improving in the least; their homes destitute of papers, and knowing nothing of the world, save from the talk of their neighbors.

But it is too true. A good farmer can easily tell when one of these person's farms meets his eye. The apple trees are covered with moss and the tops are thickly interlaced with dead and dying limbs. His barns and houses are of the same brown wood color, and rapidly hastening to decay, while the corners of the rotten fences are filled with briars and docks, presenting an unsightly appearance. And yet his farm is in perfect keeping with himself. His dirty clothes and slouchy appearance present no contrast to his broken down gates and gaunt cattle.

I have one of these old fogies for my neighbor, and speaking to him the other day about taking agricultural papers, he plainly expressed his opinion that they were humbugs.

"There was Josh. Wiltsie," said he "that took the papers, and hearin' about mowin' machines, sent for one, then all the farmers 'round here got them 'cept me. I kept out of it. And Josh. Wiltsie had five tons of hay spoilt, because he mowed it down so early in the mornin' and had rain on it; but I don't get down so much mowing by hand but what I can get it up fore it rains."

Neighbor Foley spoke, true, but I might have pointed to his grass standing in the fields until the nourishment was burnt out by the scorching sun. And his cattle, when the winter is over, show plainly by their poor condition, the hay on which they fed.

I might have reminded him of his grain spoiling in the fields because he did not have a good reaper at work while the weather was good, but cradled it by hand, and the weather becoming stormy before he could finish it, it was left in the fields to rot. But I forebore from telling him this, for such farmers are "quick to anger," and peace is desirable in a neighborhood.

The farms which adjoin Foley's are constantly overrun by his pigs and his cattle, which scorn to stay in the flimsy structures he calls fences. Still Mr. Foley is a good neighbor, always willing to help others in distress, and accommodating at all times, either through stupidity or willfulness, that he cannot see how his neighbors are flourishing, and getting ahead of him, by taking papers.

Such a person as I have described is found in every neighborhood, and you will always see, that were there is no paper there is no farm.—*Journal of the Farm.*

Hearth and Home recommends salt for swine. It says swine are such greedy feeders that not a few farmers pay very little attention to their feeding. The swill-barrel is often very little better than a sink, and the poor hogs are expected to eat anything and everything which is refused by the other animals, human and brute alike. This short-sighted treatment, however, works its one cure, or punishment rather, for swine thus treated make poor pork, and often die before killing time. Others who are particular about feeding their pigs forget to supply them with salt, as they do other animals. They require to be salted however, just as much as cattle, horses, or sheep, and suffer as much when neglected as any of these animals. If the food be not regularly salted, there should be a trough box in every sty in which salt may be deposited regularly for the use of the animals. Salting the food judiciously would be much the best way.

ONIONS.—Many complain that onions do not keep. The trouble is in keeping them too warm. The onion, is a bulb, a plant at rest, and the leest warmth starts it into activity. It is much better that onions remain frozen through the winter, provided they can thaw gradually, than to put them in a cellar or other warm place where their vegetative powers will be aroused. If put in large heaps, onions will be sure to spoil; but if spread in thin layers and covered with hay or straw, so that if frozen the thawing may be gradual, they will keep well through the winter. It is the custom with onion growers to take their crop to market as soon as possible. If they were to provide proper storage, they would realize much more for them, then when sent to market later in the season.

A NEW USE FOR CRANBERRIES.—A correspondent of the California *Farmer* makes the following excellent suggestion:—"I do not see how any one who has ever noticed the delicate foliage and flower of the cranberry, even when wild and uncultivated, could fail to be struck with its beauty. But my object now is to call the attention of your readers to its value when cultivated in pots, in the house, or still better in hanging baskets. When thus grown, the long slender stems, drooping from the basket together with rich fruit, form a most beautiful object. Let those who mourn that they cannot afford to purchase foreign novelties to make a rustic basket, put a few cranberries in it, and hang it in the window, and they will say they never saw anything more beautiful."

TO CURE CROUP.—Somebody says: "Mothers will be interested to know that turpentine is a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it, and place the flannel on the throat and chest. In very severe cases, from three to five drops on a lump of sugar may be taken inwardly." This somebody ought to make himself known, and show that the "sovereign remedy" is actually one.

DON'T WASTE BONES.—Every family should provide a barrel or box for receiving chicken bones, and bits of beef bones which accumulate in the kitchen. A hundred pounds may be saved in a few weeks. Such bones are more valuable for grass land, and for burying around all kinds of fruit trees and grape-vines, than Peruvian guano, which is worth from three to five cents per pound.

Educational.

School Books.

When you compare the present attractive and interesting school books to those of thirty years ago, we almost wish ourselves young again, that we might enjoy the childish pleasure of their possession and study. If the children of to-day, do not receive a better education than their parents did, it will not be for the lack of school advantages, but, rather in spite of them. If our school-room furniture could only be in keeping with the improvement in books and teachers, our school work might be far more efficient.

We propose to say something occasionally, in this column, concerning school books, worthy of special notice.

For the present, we invite the attention of all concerned to the following book entitled "Hutchison's Physiology and Hygiene," published by Clark & Maynard, New York.

Without speaking disparagingly of similar works on the same subject, we do not hesitate in pronouncing this the best, and most suitable text-book, we have yet seen. Every teacher should possess a copy, and in every school, a class of the older pupils should be formed in this interesting and profitable, but too often neglected, study. Of "Physiology and Hygiene" as a study, we will speak again.

Anderson's "Grammar School History of the United States," by the same publishers, is also worthy of special notice. It has, we think, about all of the characteristics of a firstrate text-book in United States History. It combines Geography with Chronology, in a very pleasing way; and is interspersed with suitable maps, neatly colored. Teachers who are tired of the cumbersome and expensive histories now in use, should send for a copy, that they may know more of its merits.

Sentence making or composition, to the pupil in grammar, is as important as the working of problems, to the pupil in arithmetic. If we should value most highly, those things that are of the most use to us, then most assuredly the study of language, and especially our own mother tongue, should have more attention given to it, than it is accustomed to receive. We are of the opinion that children can as readily and as effectually learn arithmetic without instruction as they can write a letter or an article on a familiar topic, without a practical knowledge of grammar and the rules of composition. Instruction in grammar is not generally sufficiently practical. Teachers may find this defect supplied by an excellent little work on "composition &c," by Dr. Hart, Principal of the New Jersey State Normal, Eldridge & Bro., Philadelphia, publishers. It should find a place in every school room. Children, as soon as they learn to read and write simple sentences, should be taught to compose them. Teachers can give their pupils a no more profitable exercise. Will some of our teachers give us their ideas on this important subject.

School Work in Other Places.

The York *True Democrat* under the caption "Our High School," says:

"Our people are beginning to see and feel the great benefits resulting from our York High School. It is looked upon as a measure of reform in the interest of every class of people. Rich and poor are equally benefited. It has improved the primary schools. It is a measure of retrenchment and economy, and because, it cheapens education to the masses. Only the selfish few object to the expense of $2,500 a year for its support. Twelve thousand people can afford each twenty-five cents a year, if the necessary amount could not be raised by taxes. But as the school law exists, of taxing property, we favor that way for the present of raising the amount. It is a fundamental principle of the *True Democrat* to advocate the educational interests of the American people, believing an intelligent use of the franchise in a republic essential to its perpetuity, safety, and economical administration. Selfish, bad men will always mislead an ignorant and uneducated people. And further, we believe the highest state of happiness and Christian civilization results from the cultivation of the noblest faculties of man—the intellectual, moral and perceptive faculties controlling the social and selfish instinct of nature. Nothing can contribute so much to this result as good schools. The poor and neglected need these opportunities more than any other class, just from the very fact that the parents of many of these children, for want of such education, especially, need the assistance of good schools and teachers to develop the noble powers of, perhaps, the greatest minds in the community, in their children. We owe it to the children, the people, the State and the nation, to furnish liberal means for their thorough education. Narrow-souled selfishness, shut in, like the turtle in its shell, seldom sees any good but that which profits self, and only self. Such people believe every person's motives selfish, like their own. We can only pity them, understanding their infirmities. Let us encourage the High School, the directors, and scholars, in their good work of making the High School a model of usefulness."

Position in Writing.

Whether the pupil faces the desk or has either side to it is a question of not so great moment. The position will depend, to some extent, upon whether he is standing or sitting, writing in a large book or on a single sheet, writing only a few minutes or all day. The important point is that the body shall not be distorted, and that the movement shall be easy and consistant with rapidity. The forearm should rest upon the muscle near the elbow, the wrist should not touch the desk, and the hand should not be allowed to turn upon the side. To prevent the movement across the page from being made by bending the wrist, and also to avoid the tendency to roll the hand upon the side, have the pupil close the third and fourth fingures entirely, not allowing them to touch the paper at all. By practcie he will learn to move the hand properly and steadily, as a child having sufficient strength will sooner learn to walk if not allowed to creep.

EVERY teacher in Huntingdon county is requested to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure.)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

FALL STOCK,

AT REDUCED PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH, COTTAGE, HEMP, LIST and RAG CARPETS CARPET CHAIN, COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS, FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER.

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Original

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALERS

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cold, Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Every Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $2 per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964. North 8th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a.

Dec. 14-2m.*

USE THE RED HORSE POWDERS.

Horses cured of Glanders.—Aaron Snyder, U. S. Assistant Assessor, Mount Ætna, Pa. C. Bacon, Livery Stable, Sunbury. Horses cured of Founder.—Wolf & Wilhelm, Danville, Pa.: A. Ellis, Merchant, Washingtonville, Pa.; A. Sloansker, Jersey. Horses cured of Lung Fever.—Hess & Brother, Lewisburg, Pa. Horses cured of Colic.—Thomas Clingan, Union county, Pa. Hogs cured of Cholera.—H. Barr, H. & A. Cadwallader. Cows cured.—Dr. J. M'Cleery, H. M'Cormick, Milton, Pa. Chickens cured of Cholera and Gapes.—Dr. U. Q. Davis, Dr. D. T. Kreps, C. W. Sticker, John & James Finney. Hundreds more could be cited whose Stock was saved by using the Red Horse Powder. Send for circulars of the wonderful cures performed. Prepared by Cyrus Brown, Druggist, Chemist and Horseman, Broadway, Milton, Pa.

Dec. 7, 1870.

Clothing.

REMOVAL.

READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be

MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,

at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING.

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS, GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS.

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS, WASH AND CANDLE STANDS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office.

JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING, DOORS, SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to

D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO, SNUFF SEGARS.

JACKSON LAMBERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFFS, POUCHES,

Segar Cases, Notions, and a general variety of articles usually found in first-class stores, two doors south of the "Bee Hive."

Country merchants supplied with all kinds of Tobacco, Segars, &c., at lowest possible rates.

I respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.

jan.4,'71.

LIME.

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Fishers' Column.

FISHER & SONS.

WINTER! WINTER!

1871! 1871!

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS,

DRY GOODS.

Full Stock and Prices Defying Competition.

CARPETS,

CARPETS,

CARPERTS,

NINETY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

Ranging in price from thirty-five cents upwards, and say, with confidence there is no stock superior to ours, in extent and variety, to be found in the interior of the State.

We have the exclusive sale of all goods manufactured by the Reading Mills and Adrian Carpet Mills of Kensington.

Also, selected patterns from looms of Shegog, Floyd, Doak, Boggs, McCracken, McAffee, and others.

In buying direct from manufacturers, and paying *cash*, we place our goods here at as low figures as any dealer in Philadelphia can buy them.

We can sell them *cheaper*, and will take pleasure in convincing all who may favor us with a call.

Our stock of Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths is very large, ranging from common to best double, imported, all widths, Coir Mattings, Plain White and Check Canton Mattings in different qualities. Also. Thirty patterns of

WINDOW SHADES,

WINDOW SHADES,

We have the exclusive sale of the famous HANOVER BUCK GLOVES, which we will furnish to merchants by the dozen 15 per cent. cheaper than they can buy in Philadelphia or New York.

We also RETAL them, and call the attention of FARMERS and TEAMSTERS to these justly celebrated gloves.

GROCERIES,

GROCERIES,

AT COST.

Good Coffee 20 cents per pound, Best 25 cents per pound; good Sugar 10 cents per pound, Best 12½.

Agents for the Chesapeak Phosphaos now generally admitted to be the best and purest fertilizer in the market. Farmers will do well to call and see recommendations.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

We continue to operate the Huntingdon Mills, sell Flour and Feed, and buy all kinds of Grain at best prices.

SUMAC.

We also buy and manufacture Sumac, for which we will, at all times, pay in *cash* the highest price the market will afford.

SALT.

We sell, at wholesale and retail, large quantities of New York Barrel Salt; also, Sack Salt, and have good stocks on hand at all times.

FISH.

A large stock of Mackerel, of all numbers, and all number of packages. Also, Herring in half barrels. We *Guarantee* the quality of all our fish.

If you want to save money call and see us, or at least hear our prices before making your purchases.

FISHER & SONS.

Huntingdon, Jan. 4, 1871.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES, STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES.

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he referms to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Govenor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

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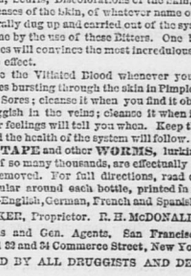

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

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Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovater and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They Invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which renders them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness*, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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